FBIS DAILY REPORT

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GDR'S HORIZONT QUESTIONS FRG'S FAITH ON DISARMAMENT, ARMS CONTROL

LD102017 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1333 GMT 10 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The GDR foreign policy weekly HORIZONT in its latest edition praises the FRG Government for welcoming the signing of the SALT II agreement, quoting in this respect FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt who told the Bundestag on 17 May: "We are pleased that it has been possible for the United States and the Soviet Union to conclude the SALT II agreement, which is also in our interest. We Germans have a particular interest in the reduction of the high concentration of troops and war materials on German and on central European soil, and the establishment of a European balance of power at a lower level."

Under the heading "Quo Vadis, FRG?", HORIZONT says: "Nobody will contradict this. Such words could be interpreted as hopeful signs of future constructive action, particularly as other politicians in Bonn have spoken in a similar vein. Unfortunately, there is still room for that skepticism which overcame Goethe's knowledge seeker, Faust, on hearing the angels' chorus and which drew from him the sigh: "I hear the message well, yet I lack the belief."

HORIZONT states that the FRG has never armed to the extent that it is doing so at present, and continues: "The FRG is exposed to neither an acute, nor a creeping threat; nobody endangers its existence as a state, its sovereignty and independence, and its peaceful work. The correct statement that there is no sensible alternative to detente has repeatedly been heard from Bonn. If that is truly a profession of faith and a guideline for FRG policy, one must certainly wonder why initiatives for the continuation of detente, for a speeding up of arms control and disarmament efforts have not once emanated from Bonn. It has merely reacted to proposals by the socialist countries, and then only after long hesitation and with deliberately displayed reservation and skepticism."

The HORIZONT article recalls the declaration signed a year ago by leading representatives of the FRG and the USSR, which says: "Both sides regard it as important that no one strives for military superiority. They assume that approximate equality and parity are sufficient for the guaranteeing of defense." The planned deployment of the Pershing 2 missile is, however, an attempt to change this balance in NATO's favor, the article says. "Whoever does this is removing the basis for further steps toward arms control and limitation; he is deliberately torpedoing practical measures for disarmament."

The journal concludes: "If one proceeds further along the path of stepped-up arming through this so-called modernization of theater weapons, then the expansion of normal relations between the states of Europe, and especially with the FRG, will be made more difficult."

The article continues: "The FRG is at present the largest capitalist trading partner of the socialist states, a position whose advantages are appreciated in business circles. But a revival of the long-failed course of the cold war would endanger this position. There can also be no doubt that embarking on such a path can in no way benefit general relations, such as those of the FRG with its immediate neighbor, and also those with other socialist states. How can one really talk about everyday things, things which are useful to the people in all the European states such as improvements in tourist traffic, cultural exchange, cooperation in the fields of science and technology, joint efforts for the protection of the threatened environment, if constantly increasing arsenals of weapons help to turn the secure peaceful coexistence of the European peoples into beautiful make-believe, or even illusion?" The question of whether the FRG is also prepared to proceed along the laborious and complicated path of the safeguarding of peace still requires an unambiguous answer.

PAPER CONDEMNS NEW CHINESE LAW ON FOREIGN CAPITAL

AU151900 Tirana ATA in English 0940 GMT 15 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Tirana, Jul 15 (ATA)--"The sellout of the country's interests is legalized in China," writes the newspaper "ZERI I POPULLIT" in a commentary on the new law, which allows the setting up of "joint enterprises" in China.

For the preparation of this law, the newspaper emphasizes, were exploited not only the experience of the other revisionist cliques in power, especially the Yugoslav one, but also the practice of the old Chinese comprador bourgeoisie, which was linked through a thousand and one threads to big foreign capital.

Exposing the aims the Beijing chieftains seek to attain through such a measure, the newspaper writes:

They think that through the aid of foreign capital they can strengthen their economy, and especially secure new funds for the development of the war industry and buy from the imperialist powers various military armaments and equipment, to transform China as soon as possible into an imperialist superpower. Therefore they accept to share with the imperialist bourgeoisie a part of the profit realized through the exploitation of the Chinese working class implementing the slogan "foreign capital-Chinese labour force."

With the approval of the new law which opens all the doors to the penetration of American, Japanese and other capital into China, its chieftains aim at strengthening the positions of capitalism in the country, at consolidating the positions of the old and new bourgeoisie. It is no accident that this law folllowed a series of other measures in favour of the old bourgeoisie, the industrialists, the slave owners, the estate owners and landowners. It must be emphasized that during the war and later these elements enjoyed the support and defence of Mao Zedong and his followers with whom they created a single bloc. After the war, many of them occupied high posts in the state organs.

At the end of the newspaper "ZERI I POPULLIT" writes: Those who fled with Japanese aggressors or with Chiang Kai-shek bands, are making preparations to return to China upon the appeal of Deng Xiaoping, Hua Guofeng and company, so as to again put themselves on the backs of the Chinese working people and, together with old and new bourgeoisie, to divide the profits realized through the appropriation of the unpaid labour and the exploitation of the country's assets.

The ordinary people of China have not forgotten and cannot forget all those crimes, evils and cruelties the Japanese, American, British, German and other "friends" have committed at the time of Chang Kai-shek. Now, the doors of China are being once again thrown open to these "friends."

BRIEFS

SHIP CONSTRUCTION, LAUNCHING--A great volume of work was carried out during the first half of this year by the workers and engineers of the Durres shipyard in repairing ships and trawlers. In addition they have continued the work for the construction of metal ships and have launched several. An 800-ton ship is now ready to be launched. Meanwhile, designs have been completed for the construction of a 2,700-ton freighter. A special crane is also under construction and will be installed in the shipyard with a capacity of 90-100 tons. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 0600 GMT 11 Jul 79 AU]

POLITBURO APPROVES RESULTS OF BERLIN CONFERENCE

AU170930 Sofia BTA in English 0825 GMT 17 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, July 17 (BTA)--The Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party discussed reports on the results of the conference of the secretaries of the central committees of the communist and workers' parties of the socialist countries on international and ideological problems held in Berlin, [words indistinct] and fully approved the work of the BCP delegation at the conference. The growing [words indistinct] and conclusions made in the communique in the appeal for international solidarity and in all the documents the conference has adopted were being also approved.

The Politburo of the BCP CC notes with satisfaction the unanimous recognition of the immense significance of the results of the Vienna negotiations between Mr Brezhnev, secretary general of the CC of the CPSU and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the Soviet Union, and the U.S. President Mr Carter and of the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT II) signed by them. It shares the view that the main task in the period ahead is to translate the Vienna accords into practice.

The tasks the conference discussed for further strengthening and improvement of the coordination activity of the fraternal parties in the ideological sphere will indisputably help in intensifying the struggle for curbing the arms race, for [words indistinct] security, social progress and for a stepped up construction of the advanced socialist society.

The Politburo of the CC of the BCP has entrusted the respective party, state and public bodies and organizations with drafting and implementing of the undertakings need for the implementation of the tasks for further promotion of cooperation between the fraternal parties in the foreign political and the ideological sphere and in matters of propaganda and [words indistinct] proceeding from the conference.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES ZAMBIAN MINISTER OF DEFENSE

AU161755 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 16 Jul 79 AU

[Text] On 16 Jul Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, received A.G. Zulu, chairman of the Zambian Committee on Defense and Security and Zambia's Minister of Defense. The meeting, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, was attended by Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense.

ANNOUNCEMENT PUBLISHED ON TANCHEV 29 JUNE-3 JULY ALGERIA VISIT

AU062042 Sofia BTA in English 1855 GMT 6 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, July 6 (BTA)--An announcement was published here on the friendly visit of a delegation of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union [BAU], headed by Mr Petur Tanchev, secretary of BAU, to Algeria from June 29 through July 3 at the invitation of the National Union of Algerian Peasants. During the visit Mr Petur Tanchev was received and had a conversation with the secretary general of the National Liberation Front (FLN) of Algeria party and president of Algeria, Mr Chadli Bendjedid. He had a meeting also with Mr Mohammed Salap Yahyamui, member of the Politburo of the CC of the FLN, and with Mr Rabah Bitat, member of the Politburo of the CC of the FLN and chairman of the National Assembly.

A meeting was held in Algiers between the BAU delegation and the National Union of Algerian Peasants, headed by Mr Nadjem Ayisa, secretary general of the union and member of the CC of the FLN. During the talk satisfaction was expressed with the development so far of the friendly links and cooperation between the Bulgarian Agrarian Union and the National Union of Algerian Peasants.

Stress was laid on the respect which enjoys in Bulgaria the active foreign policy course of Algeria, based on the principles of the anti-imperialist struggle, the giving of unconditional support to the national liberation movement against the encroachments of colonialism and racism, for cooperation with the socialist countries and the other progressive forces in the world. The progressive role of Algeria in the movement of the non-aligned countries was also emphasized. The secretary general of the National Union of Algerian Peasants pointed to the high prestige and popularity enjoyed in Algeria by the successes of Bulgaria in building up a developed socialist society and in particular the great headway made in the development of a modern and highly mechanized agriculture.

The delegations of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union and the National Union of Algerian Peasants made a review of the most topical questions which also directly touch on the interests of the many millions of peasants in the world. The great closeness of the stands and positions on these questions was reiterated.

The two organizations expressed their firm conviction that just and lasting peace in the Middle East can be achieved only on the basis of the complete and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli troops from all the unlawfully occupied Arab territories and the guaranteeing of the national rights of the Arab people of Palestine in compliance with the existing UN decisions, including their right to form their own independent and sovereign state.

The two delegations noted the role of the movement of the non-aligned countries in support of the struggle of the national liberation movements against imperialism and reaction and the encroachments of neo-colonialism. They supported the just struggle of the peoples of Namibia, the Republic of South Africa and Zimbabwe against the policy of apartheid. They expressed the view that the problem of Western Sahara should be solved in accordance with the UN resolution, taking into account the rights of the local population to independence and self-determination.

The two delegations expressed the willingness of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union and the National Union of Algerian Peasants to be still closer involvement of the world democratic agrarian movement in the discussion and solution of all the problems which have a direct bearing on the interest of the multi-million strong peasants population of the planet, in the struggle of the peoples for peace and social progress.

The two delegations approved a working programme for concrete actions for the further promotion of cooperation between the Bulgarian Agrarian Union and the National Union of Algerian Peasants.

YEMENI MINISTER OF INTERIOR ARRIVES 16 JULY

AU161429 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1330 GMT 16 Jul 79 AU

[Text] At the invitation of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Salih Muslih al-Qasim, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Yemen and PDRY minister of interior, arrived on 16 July in Bulgaria. He was greeted by Dimitur Stoyanov, Bulgaria's minister of internal affairs.

ZHIVKOV GREETS KIRIBATI PRESIDENT ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

AU162110 Sofia BTA in English 1855 GMT 16 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, July 16 (BTA)--State Council President Todor Zhivkov has sent a congratulatory telegram to Mr Jermemia Tabai, president of Kiribati, on the proclamation of independence of Kiribati.

"The government of Bulgaria committed as it is to the principles of equality and self-determination is pursuing a policy of peaceful cooperation with all countries. It recognizes the independence and sovereignty of Kiribati expressing willingness for the establishments of diplomatic relations between our two countries.

BCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENUM ON EDUCATION 16 JULY

AU161915 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 16 Jul 79 AU

[Text] On 16 July at the Boyana Residence a plenum of the BCP Central Committee opened. The plenum deals with the draft theses of further developing Bulgaria's education.

The plenum was attended by BCP Central Committee members and candidate members; members of the BCP Central Control-Auditing Commission; members of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union Permanent Board; BCP Central Committee department heads; BCP okrug committees' first secretaries, chairmen of the okrugs' people's councils; ministers; secretaries of the Komsomol central committees; rectors of higher educational establishments; noted figures of education and culture; responsible workers from the Central Committee and Council of Ministers' apparatus; representatives of the mass media and others.

Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, read an introductory report on the questions of further developing education in Bulgaria.

The report was followed by debates. Trifon Pashov, BCP Gabrovo Okrug Committee first secretary, spoke on the importance of the science complexes for developing education in close relations to the most important needs of our present and future socioeconomic development.

Engineer Aleksey Mitkov, director of Sofia's Anton Ivanov plant, spoke on behalf of the economic figures. He dwelled on the main reasons for the ineffective utilization of [word indistinct].

Drazha Vulcheva, minister of national education and BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, fully supported the proposed draft theses and the tenets incorporated in Comrade Zhivkov's introductory report and dwelled on some of the basic problems of our educational system, the new attitude toward the contents and organization of the educational system, which determines the implementation of tasks related to improving the educational system.

BRIEFS

RECEPTION AT IRAQI EMBASSY--On 16 July Jarallah Ayyub al-Allaf, Iraqi ambassador to Bulgaria, gave a reception on the occasion of Iraqi's national holiday. The reception, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, was attended by Comrades Petur Mladenov and Petur Tanchev, members of the State Council and Council of Ministers, leaders of sociopolitical and mass organizations and cultural and scientific figures. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 16 Jul 79 AU]

FRENCH AMBASSADOR'S RECEPTION--French Ambassador to Bulgaria Christiane Malitchenko today gave a reception in Sofia on the occasion of the national holiday, 14 July--the fall of the Bastille. Petur Tanchev, first deputy chairman of the State Council; Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Angel Balevski, chairman of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences; Boris Tsvetkov, deputy minister of foreign affairs; leaders of political, public and mass organization and cultural and scientific figures attended the reception which was held in a friendly atmosphere. Chiefs and members of diplomatic missions accredited to Bulgaria headed by Franz D'Alena Cancellario, dean of the diplomatic corps and Italian ambassador to Bulgaria, were also present. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 14 Jul 79 AU]

BUSINESS AGREEMENT WITH FRG--A general agreement on economic, industrial and trade cooperation was signed between Bulgarian economic and foreign trade organizations and the FRG'S "Gute Hoffnungshuette" (GHH) economic corporation yesterday in Sofia. The agreement envisages long-term cooperation in the field of metallurgy, heavy machine building and the chemical and petrochemical and metal-casting industries, as well as in the sector of lifting and automobile transport equipment, and in assembly work. Cooperation in the ship-building sector will be more intensified, joint engineering activities will be increased and cooperation in various sectors of mutual interest will be intensified. In order to implement this cooperation a concrete program has been prepared. Exchange of specialists and of documentation will also be intensified. The documents were signed by Atanas Ganev, deputy minister of foreign trade and by Manfred Lennings, chairman of the Executive Board of the GHH corporation. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 3 Jul 79 p 8 AU]

FRIENDSHIP WITH VIETNAM MEETING--A Bulgarian-Vietnamese friendship meeting took place on 5 July at Sofia's House of the Fighters Against Fascism and Capitalism. Georgi Yordanov, BCP Central Committee Secretariat member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended the meeting. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1530 GMT 5 Jul 79 AU]

DYULGEROV'S ACTIVITIES REPORTED--On 4 July Petur Dyulgerov, BCP Central Committee secretary, received the working group of the Congolese Labor Party led by [name indistinct], head of a sector of the Central Committee Department of Press, Propaganda, and Information. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 4 Jul 79 AU]

SAILORS RESCUE U.S. FISHERMEN--Varna, 2 Jul 1979 (BTA report) -- While on their way to Cuba crew members of the Bulgarian ship "Slavyanka" responded to the SOS of a small fisherman's boat. A fire had broken out on board. The radio station was out of operation and the small vessel, as well as its crew, were threatened by disaster. At that moment the Bulgarian sailors came to the rescue. The five-member crew of the U.S. fishing boat was saved and safely brought to the Cuban shore. The U.S. fishermen expressed their cordial gratitude and said they would never forget the noble deed of the Bulgarian sailors. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 3 Jul 79 p 6 AU].

TUNISIAN HEALTH DELEGATION VISITS--Sofia, June 8 (BTA)--Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Georgi Yordanov received today the delegation from Tunisia, led by the deputy-minister of public health. The delegation is on a visit here in connection with the Tunisian medical week. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1849 GMT 8 Jun 79 AU].

COOPERATIVE UNION CELEBRATION--On the occasion of the International Cooperatives Day, a celebration was held today at the Central Club of the Bulgarian People's Army. "Cordially welcomed, Comrades Grisha Filipov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, Georgi Karamanev, minister of domestic trade and public services, Sava Dulbokov, first deputy chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, as well as high-ranking party and state leaders, took their places in the honorary presidium." The main speech was delivered by Ivan Prumov, chairman of the Central Cooperative Union, who spoke on the achievements of the union and on the comradely relations of the union with affiliated organizations in socialist and nonsocialist countries. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 6 Jul 79 AU]

YORDANOV, LYUDMILA ZHIVKOVA ACTIVITIES--A meeting and press conference was held today on the forthcoming international children's assembly "Banner of Peace" to be held in Sofia. At the present meeting the program of work for this assembly was discussed, whose basic essence is to promote and encourage the talents and creative activities of children and youth. The meeting was attended by Georgi Yordanov, member of the BCP Central Committee Secretariat and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Lyudomir Pavlov, head of the BCP Central Committee Arts and Culture Department, and Lyudmile Zhivkova, chairman of the Committee on Culture, who delivered a closing speech. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 13 Jul 79 AU]

VULCHEVA, YORDANOV AT IVAN VASOV CELEBRATION--The 120th anniversary of the birth of Bulgaria's greatest writer, Ivan Vasov, was celebrated in his native town of Sopot tonight. The celebration was attended by the Comrades Drazha, Vulcheva, Georgi Yordanov and Georgi Atanasov and leading officials of Plovidv Okrug, by many writers, poets and many citizens. Comrade Drazha Vulcheva unveiled the newly built reading room and culture club in the memorial home of the poet Ivan Vasov. At a rally following the ceremony, a speech was delivered by Prof Efrem Karamfilov, meritorious cultural worker and editor in chief of the daily LITERATUREN FRONT on the life and work of the greatest Bulgarian writer. After that, Dimitur Karamitev, chairman of the Plovdiv Okrug People's Council presented the "Ivan Vasov" literary prize to Georgi Dzhagarov, people's cultural worker, outstanding writer and deputy chairman of the State Council. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 9 Jul 79 AU]

TAKOV AT PAPANOS BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION--A celebration marking the 95th birthday of the old communist Dimitur Papanov was held in Izvorovo village, Khaskovo Okrug today. Peko Takov attended the celebration and read a decree with which the State Council presented the Hero of Socialist Labor title to him. Following that, Rumen Serbezov, first secretary of the Khaskovo Okrug party committee, read a greetings letter from Todor Zhivkov congratulating Dimitur Papanov on his 95th birthday. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 11 Jul 79 AU]

TRANSPORT WORKERS HOLIDAY--A festive meeting was held in Plovdiv tonight devoted to the transportation workers holdiay. The meeting was organized by the Ministry of Transportation and by the Central Committee of Transport Workers Trade Union. The meeting was attended by Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, by Vasil Tsanov, minister of transportation, by guests from the Soviet Union, and by Georgi Tanev, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 22 Jun 79 AU]

RADIO COMMENTATORS VIEW CARTER ENERGY EFFORTS

Carter's 'Risky Step'

LD162216 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 16 Jul 79 LD

[Commentary by Miloslav Ambrus, permanent correspondent in New York]

[Text] In a period when the faith of the Americans in their President's ability to bring the nation out of the present energy and economic crisis has been considerably reduced, according to the public opinion polls, to the lowest level of all his 38 predecessors, James Carter has decided to take a risky step: In dramatic circumstances 2 weeks ago this Thursday he canceled his address to the nation and made it only last night after a 10-day delay, in which time he listened to the views of 150 ranking political and economic officials during his mysterious, secret meetings at his summer retreat of Camp David. James Carter stood in front of the nation with a well-thought-out speech. He wanted to show himself to the Americans as a popular leader who, however, also needs the support and sacrifices of the whole nation, because only thus can he take them out of the crisis situation. Economically the matter has gone so far, President Carter said, that for the first time in its history one half of America's population thinks that the next 5 years will be worse than the last 5 years. Washington has become an island separated from the people. Carter, intentionally, took a share of the blame himself: We are at a crossroads in history and we have to face the truth, James Carter went on to say, and his utterances were accompanied by energetic gestures which Americans saw from him on television for the first time. After the opening part, in which Carter appealed to citizens to restore their faith in U.S. democracy, to restore the unity of the nation and faith in the future, he outlined his energy program for the next 10 years in 6 points. His energetic slogans--for example, not a drop of oil to be wasted--are far from being as strict as they may seem. Carter set the maximum consumption of oil for the future according to the level of 1977: 8.7 million barrels per day. This figure is 500,000 barrels more than the present restricted supplies. According to the views of observers, Carter, for political reasons, dared not touch Americans' cars, which are an inseparable part of the so-called U.S. lifestyle. The first response to Carter's speech are as expected. Members of the ruling Democratic Party are praising him and comparing his speech to the glorious, encouraging speeches of President Roosevelt. Representatives of the opposition Republican Party, on the contrary, accuse Carter of trying to gain popularity in a very cheap way, and in a period when the country is in real difficulties. According to the results of rapidly carried out public opinion polls, the popularity of President Carter has indeed increased. However, it will take a few days before it is shown whether James Carter has won the first phase of this war, as we might call it, and whether he will fulfill his promises.

Speech Not 'Rousing'

LD162340 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 16 Jul 79 LD

[Viliam Roth commentary]

[Text] The Americans have lost confidence in their government and in the future, James Carter said, addressing his countrymen before whom he has appeared right from the start in his highest government office as an ambitious politician who has clearly tried to restore the people's confidence in the administration, following previous traumas caused by politicians, the aggression in Vietnam, and the Watergate scandal.

President Carter knows that efforts for such a restoration of confidence can be extremely difficult, precisely because of the U.S. political system. That is why in his message, originally designed to deal solely with energy, he gave so much space to the moral crisis in the United States. But he is convinced that at this moment, when solving the energy crisis which has hit this most wasteful capitalist power, he can unite the nation.

It is hard to tell whether the six points of his energy program will serve as a kind of unifying factor. It is a program in which he advocates a more rational utilization of oil, which was wasted out of all proportions in the past, as well as search for alternative energy sources which the rich United States ignored in a carefree manner not so long ago. Given the well-known political machinations of U.S. big business, Carter will find it hard to persuade the U.S. people that, for example, the so-called Energy Mobilization Committee will take prompt decisions on the construction of new refineries or pipelines. The President himself admitted in his television address that hundreds of different interest groups responsible for passing laws in Congress and the prices policy have caused him many headaches.

The President did not say a single word about efforts, proclaimed loudly today, especially by U.S. military circles, to set up some kind of standby expeditionary force which would, so to speak, appraise the interests of U.S. security in the very regions from which the United States is importing most of the oil for its consumption. But he did speak about intentions to restrict these imports, at least to the 1977 level, even though with this U.S. undertaking Carter did not in the least win the convincing agreement of his partners at the recent summit meeting of the seven most advanced capitalist countries in Tokyo. Instead, he provoked their suspicious questions.

In every way, Carter's latest speech to the U.S. people merely turned out to be a warning signal of the advancing energy crisis, but certainly not a rousing or mobilizing statesmanlike act. If it was the latter, then it was only in the way U.S. observers immediately noted, namely, with regard to his own chances for reelection on the next presidential elections.

RUDE PRAVO COMMENTS ON CARTER VISIT TO SOUTH KOREA

LD131020 Prague CTK in English 0800 GMT 13 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Prague--The communique signed at the end of U.S. President Carter's visit to South Korea proved that its authors are far from thinking of the reunification Korea, the daily RUDE PRAVO wrote today.

It stated that Seoul and Washington stage by stage aim at lasting division of Korea in which the U.S. military presence is the decisive factor.

The daily stressed that the unsolved questions still complicating the situation in Korea are internal affairs of the people living there. Any U.S. patronage concerning this matter is not only useless but, as has been shown by the history of the divided country, it is utterly destructive.

South Korea has no right to interfere in the negotiations between People's Korea and the United States on the withdrawal of U.S. forces and the replacement of the truce by a peace treaty since it has not signed the truce, the daily said.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CHNOUPEK VISIT TO SOUTHEAST ASIA

Indonesian Communique

LD132050 Prague CTK in English 1720 GMT 13 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Jakarta--The foreign ministers of Czechoslovakia and Indonesia, Bohuslav Chnoupek and MochtarKusumaatmadja, agreed during their talks here July 9-12 that the further development of mutually advantageous economic cooperation and trade relations is useful for both countries.

A joint communique issued at the close of Bohuslav Chnoupek's official visit notes that the present relations and cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Indonesia are in line with the interests of both countries.

Ministers Chnoupek and Kusmaatmadja discussed the development of bilateral relations and international problems of interest to both sides, in friendly and frank talks.

During the visit the Czechoslovak foreign minister was received by President General Suharto and Vice-President Adam Malik. The Indonesian foreign minister accepted an invitation to visit Czechoslovakia.

Talks With Philippine President

LD162054 Prague CTK in English 1810 GMT 16 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Manila--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek was received here today by Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos. They discussed bilateral relations and major international topics.

President Marcos reaffirmed the interest of the Philippines to expand all-round cooperation with Czechoslovakia and the other socialist countries.

Minister Chnoupek also continued today his consultations with his Philippine counterpart Carlos Romulo on ways of strengthening world peace and expanding international cooperation, on deepening the process of detente and curbing the arms race. They appreciated the results of Leonid Brezhnev's meeting with U.S. President James Carter in Vienna and the signing of the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty SALT II, as important contributions to overall improvement of the international situation.

Ministers Chnoupek and Romulo also discussed the situation in the Middle East, in the south of Africa and in Southeast Asia.

Minister Chnoupek also met here today with Philippine Minister of Trade Troadio Quiazon for talks on possibilities of expanding two-way trade and prospects of transition to higher forms of economic cooperation.

It was noted that in the first five months of this year, trade turnover reached the same amount as in the whole of 1978.

Minister Quiazon said the Philippines was interested in receiving larger Czechoslovak supplies of complete plants, machinery and equipment, as well as in higher exports to Czechoslovakia.

Cultural Agreement Protocol in Manila

LD170934 Prague CTK in English 0830 GMT 17 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Manila--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and his Philippine counterpart Carlos Romulo signed here today a protocol to the cultural agreement for 1979-1981. It provides for exchanges of books, publications, films and radio and TV programs, ensembles and exhibitions, and for participation of Czechoslovak and Philippine artists in cultural events.

Minister Romulo underlined the extensive cultural heritage of the Czechoslovak people and their high cultural standard, and expressed the conviction that the protocol will not only facilitate better mutual knowledge but also strengthen bilateral relations.

TO HUU-LED VIETNAM CP DELEGATION LEAVES PRAGUE

LD162048 Prague CTK in English 1818 GMT 16 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Prague--A delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, headed by Politburo alternate member and Central Committee Secretary To Huu, left Prague today after a week's visit to Czechoslovakia.

The delegation were acquainted with experiences from party work in the ideological sphere and with the life of the Czechoslovak working people.

They were seen off by Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Presidium Member and Secretary Vasil Bilak, and other party representatives.

PRAGUE RADIO COMMENTS ON 'CONTRADICTIONS' IN PRC FOREIGN POLICY

LD142250 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 14 Jul 79 LD

[Antonin Kostka commentary: "The Mark of the Dragon"]

[Text] "The fiery dragon (?soared) to the sky." With such high-sounding allegory, the Chinese news agency introduced its recent announcement about the first test of a Chinese intercontinental ballistic missile. The report was appropriately timed to coincide with the first day after the opening of the Chinese National People's Congress. Why? This was shortly revealed. Although the leading Chinese representatives this time avoided an open justification for war as an unavoidable phenomenon, they were more emphatic in their assertions that the factors of war are growing and that the situation is more and more tense. From this, there flowed as a matter of course their decision to increase military expenditure by 20 percent.

Among the most frequently employed arguments used to justify the increase in military expenditure was the renowned Soviet threat, an argument that has been taken uncritically from the arsenal of international anticommunism, and which for a decade has been used to justify an ever more intensive arms buildup in the capitalist states.

In this context, one cannot fail not to observe several characteristic contradictions. The Chinese leaders spoke about the alleged Soviet threat while Beijing had officially stated in April that it was willing to hold talks with the Soviet Union on ways of improving relations between both states.

This is really curious. Equally curious is the fact that on the other hand, Beijing is striving hard to establish the closest possible alliance with the United States while testing intercontinental ballistic missiles. Since medium-range missiles are sufficient to hit any target within the territory of the Soviet Union from Chinese bases, apparently much more distant targets must be involved; these can only be on the territory of the United States.

An explanation of the first contradiction can be found in last Thursday's commentary carried by the Soviet newspaper PRAVDA. It lists numerous Soviet initiatives and attempts to normalize relations with China. Against this there has been only one positive act on China's account: In April, there was the generally declared willingness to enter into talks, accompanied however by a refusal to agree to extend the validity of the Soviet-Chinese treaty of 1950, followed by numerous attacks against the Soviet Union and by crude demands asking the Soviet Union to substantially change its stand, for instance in regard to its support for Socialist Vietnam.

At the same time, it is generally known--and the leading Soviet representatives have stressed this quite unequivocally--that the Soviet Union has never striven to establish and maintain cooperation at the price of betraying its principles. Leonid Brezhnev said that the Soviet Union is naturally willing to improve its relations with China, but not to the detriment of the interests of a third country. The PRAVDA commentary deduces from this that the demand for a change in the Soviet stand is a mere maneuver on how to delay the talks, which is also confirmed by the view of Western observers, who believe that China only wants to play a card on talks with the Soviet Union in order to put pressure on the states of the socialist community and at the same time to force the United States and the West to a greater compliance, and in particular to greater economic concessions.

The second contradiction between China's flirting with the United States and her preparation of ballistic missiles has its explanation in Beijing's resolute opposition to the SALT II treaty, in which the Beijing leaders see an obstacle to their design to set both nuclear powers which signed that treaty--halting military competition between them--in mutual conflict. The demonstrated possibility of a threat to U.S. security from China, too, can serve the hawks in the U.S. Senate as a cogent argument against SALT II and against any halting or curbing of armaments.

Thus one of the targets the fiery dragon was aiming at was also military relaxation between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Therefore, certain new phenomena in Chinese foreign policy cannot be characterized in any other way but as the mere manifestations of a new tactic aimed at achieving the old objectives: causing chaos and conflicts. In this sense, it is possible to a certain degree to agree with the Beijing leaders when they talk about the growth of the factors of war. Yes, but with the proviso that it is their policy, a policy symbolized by the fiery dragon that is contributing to a decisive extent to the growth of these factors.

RUDE PRAVO ON DER SPIEGEL CLAIMS OF USSR, CSSR WAR 'CRIMES'

LD121030 Prague CTK in English 0933 GMT 12 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Prague--An article in DER SPIEGEL about alleged "crimes" committed by Soviet troops and Polish and Czech population on Germans in World War II was denounced in today's RUDE PRAVO.

An institution in West Germany has so far compiled documents on how many crimes Hitlerite fascists committed on the nations of Europe and how many German antifascists were brutally tortured to death and executed in Nazi concentration camps and prisons. On the other hand, revanchist organizations were putting together for years "documents" about alleged crimes on Germans, fabricated in the style of the Goebbels propaganda, the daily said. It is characteristic of the most reactionary circles in West Germany that they use lies whenever the development takes a course different from their wish. The Bonn parliament did not let itself be influenced by the article published one day before the opening of its debate on the abolition of the statute of limitations on Nazi war crimes. However, the aim followed by this propaganda was to influence the West German public, to divert the attention from Nazi war crimes, to kindle hatred towards nations which suffered most by the Nazi aggression and thus to prepare the ground for Neonazism.

HUSAK, STROUGAL CONGRATULATE MONGOLIAN LEADERS ON NATIONAL DAY

LD102138 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 10 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPCZ and president of the republic, and Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal have sent a telegram of congratulations to the highest-ranking representatives of the Mongolian People's Republic on the occasion of the national day, the 58th anniversary of the victory of the Mongolian people's revolution.

The congratulation telegram, addressed to Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, and Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the Council of Ministers, stressed that the Czechoslovak working people highly respect the successes achieved by the Mongolian People's Republic in the building of a socialist society. The results achieved convincingly prove the correctness of the course which Mongolia, under the leadership of its People's Revolutionary Party, began 58 years ago.

The telegram then pays high tribute to the internationalist policy of the Mongolian People's Republic which, in firm alliance with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, actively contributes to the struggle for the consolidation of peace, for security and cooperation in Asia and in the whole world. The continuous growth of the international authority of Mongolia in the world is also a result of this.

It is stated with satisfaction that the fraternal relations and the close comradely cooperation between the CPCZ and the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and also between both countries, based on the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, and in the spirit of the agreement of friendship and mutual cooperation of 1973, are successfully developing and deepening. The official visit last year of a Mongolian party and government delegation to Czechoslovakia was also an important landmark in their development. The implementation of its conclusions is contributing significantly to the further development of mutual relations in all spheres of political, economic and social life.

Comrade Gustav Husak and Lubomir Strougal, in the conclusion of the telegram of congratulations to the highest-ranking Mongolian representatives on the national day of their country, express the conviction that the traditional relations of friendship and fraternal cooperation between both parties and countries will continue to successfully deepen and develop for the benefit of our nations, in the interest of the further consolidation of unity and cooperation of countries of the socialist community, and in the interests of the victory of the cause of socialism, peace and progress in the world.

Alois Indra, member of the party Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, congratulated Nyamyn Luvsanchultem, chairman of the People's Great Hural, and Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, congratulated Mangalyn Dugersuren, Mongolian minister of foreign affairs, on the occasion of the Mongolian national day.

HUSAK SENDS BIRTHDAY TELEGRAM TO LAO PRESIDENT

LD111756 Prague CTK in English 1532 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak sent a telegram of congratulations to Lao President Souphanouvong on his 70th birthday. The telegram appreciated President Souphanouvong's revolutionary activities, his role in the Lao people's struggle for freedom and independence of their country and in the successful construction of the bases of the socialist state. Gustav Husak also pointed out President Souphanouvong's part in the development and deepening of fraternal relations, friendship and cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the benefit of both countries' nations and in the interest of socialism, peace and progress in the world.

RUDE PRAVO DISCUSSES SKYLAB END

AU161427 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Jul 79 p 6 AU

[CTK report: "What has caused the Unplanned Extinction?; Looking for Skylab"]

[Text] Since this morning hundreds of four-wheel-drive vehicles and dozens of aircraft have been crisscrossing a broad stretch of the west Australian desert some 900 kilometers southeast of Perth, trying to find the debris of the American Skylab space laboratory which ended its 6-years of activity in space Wednesday night.

The center of Australia's attention has become the settlement of Belladonia, inhabited by 30 persons who were the last eyewitnesses to Skylab's extinction when its red hot fragments fell about 100 kilometers northeast of their homes.

A dramatic experience was experienced by the inhabitants of the west Australian coast who watched the descent of the up-to-2-ton Skylab parts through the midnight skies. The Australian newspapers' and radio and television stations' telephone lines were overloaded with calls from eyewitnesses describing golden, bright blue and dark red burning objects hurtling at supersonic speed and with a mighty roar into the ocean.

In the meantime, American experts are studying in detail the cause of the unplanned descent and destruction of the space laboratory. The space laboratory was launched on 14 May 1973 and was manned by three space crews, the last of which left Skylab on 8 February 1974. The laboratory was then put on automatic pilot and, according to American experts, was to orbit the earth until 1983 or 1984, when it was to become extinct in the atmosphere--as hundreds of other artificial space satellites had done. However, later it became clear that in view of an increased solar activity and because of the strengthened so-called solar wind the earth's atmosphere has grown bigger and its top layers had thickened. The station was moving in a medium thicker than envisaged, and its orbit became gradually lower. Because of the earth's gravity, Skylab found itself deep in the atmosphere and partly burned out.

However, the REUTER News Agency in this connection recalls that the American Congress, in view of the high cost of the Apollo lunar space program, refused to approve the funding of the production of auxiliary engines that would have been able to keep Skylab in space. The total cost of the Skylab project was $2.6 billion.

CHARTER 77 SIGNATORY SENTENCED TO TERM OF DETENTION

AU131350 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 13 Jul 79 p 1 AU

[Text] Prague (AZ)--As has been reported by CSSR dissident circles the philosopher and sociologist Jan Zmatlik was sentenced in Prague this week to 3 and a half years detention on the grounds of "preparation of subversion." The 30-year old signatory of the "Charter 77" civil rights document is charged, among other things, with having mimeographed a letter from the writer Havel to state President Husak. He is also charged with having processed a copy of the socialist underground magazine "LISTY."

CPCZ DAILY CITES SITUATION IN SEED PRODUCTION

AU102120 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Jul 79 p 5 AU

[Interview given by Eng Josef Veselsky, director general of the Oseva Seed Improvement and Cultivation Enterprise, to Marcela Vanorna for the column "Economic Policy": "Before the Seeds Are Put Into the Soil"]

[Summary] The research and improvement institutes of the Oseva economic production unit are insuring the creation of new varieties of all main agricultural crops; they are solving tasks formulated by the Ministry of Agriculture up to 1985 and preparing the basic material for new seeds to be sown around the year 2000.

Question: Cereal production in the CSSR has increased several times over, compared with the prewar situation, and mostly thanks to the Soviet varieties. "But the yields of fodder crops are stagnating and, for instance in hay production from meadows, in some places the yields are frequently lower than before the war. The farmers believe that the varieties of fodder crops do not have the same yield capacity as grain crops and they are convinced that the research in this area needs quite a bit of work. What is your opinion about this?"

Answer: I believe that the biological potential of the approved range of varieties complies with the necessary standards and effectiveness, as proved by the results of state variety tests. The biological base needed for achieving a radical turn in the production of fodder crops is at our disposal; the thing is to know how to make use of it.

Question: The shortage of clover and lucerne seeds these last few years has been hampering the development of the fodder base. What has caused this and how is this problem being solved?

Answer: In the last 3 years we have had a very bad seed harvest here and the long-lasting rains last year had catastrophic results. Thus even the unprecedented increase of clover and lucerne acreage sown for seed has done nothing to help. "This production of meadow clover and lucerne seeds will be gradually concentrated into selected types of specialized agricultural enterprises in the first zone of seed suitability. The production concentration for these seeds will amount to 5-7 percent of arable soil, on the average," for every such farm. However, this plan can be carried out only if certain adjustments are made in the structure of production and marketable production of these enterprises, and provided they are equipped with post-harvest facilities for seed drying. They must also strictly follow the long-term system governing their fodder base, and expeditiously introduce new technologies. Such farms must not sow fodder seeds among grain crops, but among cover crops. This year we have contracts for 26,889 hectares of meadow clover for seed, and 12,137 hectares of lucerne for seed, to be procured from central funds. Suitable fodder crops for seed are being selected for the seed funds of the agricultural enterprises themselves and the material incentives for this have been enhanced.

Question: What about this year's drought?

Answer: The extreme weather this May and June should not negatively influence the seed crops of clover and lucerne, since the rains in the last 3 weeks have considerably improved the situation. This, of course, is an assumption and a more objective estimate can be made only at a later date.

Question: "The drought has made it necessary to harvest certain grain crops prematurely. This has naturally also affected the production of bulk fodder, and thus the zootechnicians are concentrating their attention on intermediary crops and on stubblefield mixtures, which can considerably improve the balance in bulk fodder." Do we have enough of these seeds?

Answer: We have tried to react to the this year's extreme conditions very speedly. "The prepared seeds of intermediary summer crops will cover 190,000 hectares. We have at our disposal 1,000 tons of corn seed; 400 tons of leguminous fodder crops seed; 1.40 tons of sunflower seed; 235 tons of spring rape seed; 1,000 tons of mustard seed; and 450 tons of winter rape seed, including the akela fodder variety. This seed fund has already been divided among the individual regions in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Socialist Republic." We advise the enterprises to fully utilize this seed.

RAIN HAMPERS HARVEST IN WEST SLOVAKIA

LD152209 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 15 Jul 79 LD

[Summary] There has been heavy rain in recent days in West Slovakia affecting the harvest. In Nove Zamky district harvesting could proceed today only in a few localities, and farmers concentrated on drying and storing grain crops. Harvesting however resumed in the afternoon in Dunajska Streda and Komarno districts. In Central Slovakia harvesting continues. In Velky Krtis district grain crops have been reaped on 2,500 hectares, almost 20 percent of the planned acreage. Rain has complicated the harvest work in South Moravia where farmers hope to speed up the second cutting of feed grasses which still remain on 75 percent of the acreage in the region. Grain crops have been cut 100 hectares in the region, where the main grain crop is winter barley.

Hodonin district yesterday completed harvesting its winter beet crop, the first district in the Czech Republic to do so. The main harvest work in the region will gather pace halfway through the week, given good weather. The winter barley harvest has started in North Moravia and the first 500 hectares have been harvested. Potato lifting is in full swing this weekend in Opava and Olomouc districts.

BRIEFS

VIETNAM AMBASSADOR RECEIVED--Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, received in Prague today Vladimir Kubat, the Czechoslovak ambassador to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, with whom he discussed the further development of political and economic relations between the two countries. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 16 Jul 79 LD]

SRV WRITERS DELEGATION--Members of the official delegation of the Vietnamese Writers' Union arraved in Slovakia yesterday for a 2-week study visit. They were received by Andrej Plavka, national artist and chairman of the Slovak Writers' Union, with whom they discussed long term prospects for the further development of mutual literary relations. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0300 GMT 10 Jul 79 LD]

NEW TELEVISION TRANSMITTER--The new television transmitter with a 100 kilowatt output and operating on the 24th channel was put into operation on 10 July on Vrani Hill near Domazlice. The transmitter, which is 92 meters high, completes the network of transmitters for the second TV program in the West Bohemian region. [Prague PRACE in Czech 11 Jul 79 p 3 AU]

SED'S VERNER RECEIVES ANGOLAN PARTY DELEGATION

LD162232 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1823 GMT 16 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Paul Verner, SED Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, today received a delegation of the Central Committee of Angola's MPLA-Labor Party under Norberto dos Santos, head of its Organization Department. In a friendly conversation both sides expressed their pleasure at the successful development of the close and trusting cooperation between both parties and states. The visit of a GDR party and state delegation under Erich Honecker to Angola last February has given a significant impetus to this cooperation.

Paul Verner said that the GDR people condemn the persistent raids by the South African apartheid regime on Angola and stand in firm solidarity by the side of the people of Angola.

USSR AMBASSADOR TO GDR RECEIVES UK AMBASSADOR TO FRG IN BERLIN

LD161944 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1820 GMT 16 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Petr Abrasimov, USSR ambassador to the GDR, today received Oliver Wright, UK ambassador to the FRG, who is also head of the British military administration in West Berlin. In the conversation, which passed in a businesslike and sincere atmosphere, they discussed questions of common interest.

HONECKER, STOPH SEND GREETINGS CABLES TO IRAQI LEADERS

LD132358 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1907 GMT 13 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council and general secretary of the SED Central Committee, on the occasion of Iraqi's National Day, has sent a cable of greetings to Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr, secretary general of the Regional Command of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party and chairman of the Republic of Iraq.

Erich Honecker wished the Iraqi people and its leadership, with which the GDR maintains friendly relations, further successes in the joint struggle against imperialism and reaction, for peace and detente, as well as a happy future for mankind. He said that the GDR is following with genuine interest the efforts undertaken in the further economic development of the country and in the strengthening of independence.

On the same occasion Premier Willi Stoph congratulated Saddam Husayn, deputy secretary general of the Regional Command of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party and vice chairman of the Revolution Command Council.

HONECKER, STOPH CONGRATULATE MONGOLIAN LEADERS

LD111742 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0555 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Berlin-On the occasion of the 58th anniversary of the victory of the Mongolian People's Revolution, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent a telegram of congratulations to Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and Chairman of the People's Great Hural Presidium of Mongolia, and Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the Council of Ministers, which says:

"Under the leadership of its tried and tested vanguard, the Mongolian People's Revolutionary party and the fraternal Mongolian people have achieved important results in the creation of the material and technical basis of socialism."

The telegram adds: The Mongolian People's Republic has earned great respect in the International Arena. The active contribution which it is making in close alliance with the USSR and the other states of the socialist community to the cause of peace and socialism, and particularly to peace and security in Asia, is accorded high recognition.

EAST BERLIN RADIO REPORTS ON CARTER'S KANSAS CITY ENERGY SPEECH

LD162312 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 16 Jul 79 LD

[Text] President Carter said today that the proposed halving of U.S. oil imports by 1990 calls for investments of $142 billion. In a Kansas City speech today, Carter spelled out the U.S. energy saving program he had already announced in a radio and television address.

All measures proposed are designed to make greater use of indigenous energy resources. A corporation is to be set up to press ahead with the production of synthetic fuels. A committee, to be directly responsible to the President, is to oversee all energy programs except nuclear energy and lay down further import-saving targets. U.S. electricity undertakings will be required to lower their oil consumption. Carter referred to processes for liquifying coal and the use of solar energy which should be developed. He laid special stress on the use of nuclear energy. The sum of $16.5 billion is to be invested over the next 10 years in the expansion of public transport, such as buses and subways.

REPUBLIC OF KIRIBATI RECOGNIZED AS INDEPENDENT STATE

AU131355 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Jul 79 P 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ND)--Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, has conveyed to Jeremiah Tabai, president of the Republic of Kiribati, the most cordial congratulations on winning independence. "It is a great honor and pleasure for me to be able to inform you that the GDR recognizes the Republic of Kiribati as a sovereign and independent state," the telegram says. "I wish you and the people of Kiribati great successes in consolidating your country's independence and its development aimed at social progress."

AXEN ADDRESSES PROPAGANDA MEETING IN LEIPZIG

LD162228 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1757 GMT 16 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Leipzig--Hermann Axen, SED Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, told a propaganda meeting in Leipzig today that the SALT II agreement, signed by the USSR and the United States, "puts up a barrier to the further stockpiling of the most costly and destructive weapons systems, above all intercontinental nuclear missiles." Speaking on current international issues, he said that SALT II can "exert a beneficial influence on the international climate and inspire the progress of the Geneva disarmament talks and the negotiations on the limitation of force levels and armaments in central Europe." The conclusion of the SALT agreement is the most important success to date in the struggle for peaceful coexistence since the 1975 Helsinki Conference. But he pointed out that while SALT II effectively limits the arms race it does not end it and does not yet amount to disarmament. That is the aim of a SALT III agreement.

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN DEFENSE ASSOCIATION DELEGATION--Lt Gen Guenther Teller, chairman of the Central Presidium of the Society for Sport and Technology [GST], received a delegation of the Hungarian National Defense Association headed by Maj Gan Lajos Kiss, secretary general of the association, for a friendly talk on Monday [9 July]. The Hungarian guests will visit the Potsdam Bezirk Center for Premilitary Training as well as other GST centers in Wittenberge, Schwerin and Rostock, in order to get acquainted with the premilitary training of future specialists for the various branches of service of the National People's Army and the inclusion of young agricultural and industrial workers in paramilitary sports activities. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Jul 79 p 2 AU]--Schwerin (ADN)--On 11 July the working people of the Wittenberge Cellulose and Staple Fiber Plant received a delegation of the Hungarian National Defense Association (MHSZ) headed by its secretary general, Maj Gen Lajos Kiss, who was accompanied by Lt Gen Guenther Teller, chairman of the GST Central Executive Committee. The nearly 400 members of the Wittenberge basic organization fulfilled all targets of the training year in high quality, and by their performances demonstrated their readiness for reliably protecting the socialist achievements. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Jul 79 p 2 AU]

WATER MANAGEMENT COOPERATION WITH HUNGARY--On Monday [2 July] in Berlin Dr Hans Reichelt, GDR minister for environmental protection and water management, and state secretary Dr Istvan Gergely, chairman of the National Water Conservation Bureau of the Hungarian People's Republic, discussed the further cooperation in water management focusing on scientific-technical cooperation in the development of new high-performance processes for the processing of drinking water and the treatment of waste water. The joint examination of equipment and mechanization methods for the streamlining of water works and sewage plants, questions of water protection and the recycling of waste water for the recovery of material were also discussed. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Jul 79 p 2 AU]--A protocol and the working plan for the further scientific-technical cooperation in water management was signed on Thursday[5 July] by Dr Hans Reichelt, GDR minister for environmental protection and water management, and Dr Istvan Gergely, president of the National Water Conservation Bureau of the Hungarian People's Republic. The cooperation focuses on new technological processes and equipment for the processing of drinking water and the treatment of waste water, and the development of high-performance plants for the purification of communal waste water. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Jul 79 p 2 AU]

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON LIBERATION MOVEMENTS--A central scientific conference of GDR, Asian, African and Latin American scientists on the topic, "The national liberation movements in the present stage and the unity of the anti-imperialist forces" began on Tuesday [10 July] at the Karl-Marx University of Leipzig. The conference is organized by the Central Council for Asian, African and Latin American Sciences in the GDR and the section for African and Middle East sciences of Karl-Marx University. About 300 participants discussed such problems as the struggle of the developing countries for economic liberation from imperialism and the alliance between socialism and national liberation movements as an important factor in current international relations. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Jul 79 p 2 AU]

REPORTAGE ON VERDET-LED ROMANIAN DELEGATION VISIT

16 July Arrival

LD161326 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 16 Jul 79 LD

[Report from Ferihegy Airport by Edit Kiraly]

[Excerpts] At exactly 1000 the special plane which brought Ilie Verdet, the prime minister of the Romanian Socialist Republic, and his entourage for an official, friendly visit landed at Ferihegy Airport. The Romanian head of government and his wife were greeted by the host, Gyorgy Lazar and his wife.

Several responsible economic and foreign trade specialists are accompanying the Romanian prime minister, which leads one to conclude that the discussions which are due to begin today will focus primarily on economic relations between the two countries.

[Bucharest AGERPRES in English at 1758 GMT on 16 July adds: "Soon after their arrival, Prime Minister Ilie Verdet and the officials accompanying him laid wreaths at the memorial of Hungarian heroes in Budapest and at the memorial of the Romanian heroes at Rakosliget."]

Official Talks Begin

AU170906 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0400 GMT 17 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Official talks between the prime ministers of Romania and Hungary, Ilie Verdet and Gyorgy Lazar, began in Budapest yesterday afternoon.

The two sides stressed the positive results recorded in implementing the understandings concluded between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Janos Kadar during their meetings and talks in June 1977 in Debrecin and Oradea. The two prime ministers are examining concrete ways and means to expand bilateral cooperation in the near and distant future, as well as opportunities of cooperation between the two countries in third markets. The two sides also exchanged views on current problems of international life.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic last night gave an official dinner in the honor of the prime minister of the Romanian Government.

PUJA RECEIVES NEWLY-APPOINTED CONSUL GENERAL FOR CLUJ, ROMANIA

LD162246 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 16 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs, received Istvan Szepes, Hungary's appointed consul general in Cluj. The diplomat is to leave for his post in Romania shortly.

BUDAPEST RADIO REPORTS CARTER'S ENERGY SPEECHES

LD170954 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0500 GMT 17 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The signs are that the U.S. President is going full steam ahead with his propaganda campaign to popularize his energy program, announced 2 days ago. Istvan Kulcsar reports from New York:

Following his television address Sunday night, President Carter has begun his campaign to make public opinion and the legislature accept his energy policy program. Monday, the President made two speeches. At a conference of telecommunications workers in Detroit in the evening, he promised to pay more attention to the opinions of citizens in the future. Previously, in Kansas City he gave details of what had thus far been only an outline of his energy plans. Carter proudly announced that U.S. oil imports this year will be 300,000 barrels less per day than was agreed at the Tokyo capitalist summit. In the 80's the United States is to reduce oil imports by half. To this end, a solar energy bank and an organization for the manufacture of synthetic heating materials are to be set up, the maximum price for domestically produced crude oil and natural gas is to be abolished, the construction of the Alaska natural gas pipeline is to begin immediately and compulsory energy saving measures are to be introduced.

GASPAR ATTENDS BUDAPEST PARTY COMMITTEE SESSION

LD161558 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 16 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The Budapest party committee is in session. The enlarged session, chaired by Mrs Andras Kiraly, secretary of the Budapest party committee, is being attended by Sandor Gaspar, member of the party Politburo and secretary general of the National Trade Union Council. Sandor Somogyi is giving a briefing on the latest session of the party Central Committee. The party committee will discuss the work done in the first half of the year and will determine the tasks for Budapest in connection with the preparations for the 12th party congress.

BRIEFS

SZAMOS RIVER POLLUTION--The water of the Szamos River in the area of Csenger has become heavily polluted with the result that about 50 - 70 quintals of fish have died from lack of oxygen. It is surmised that torrential rains along the Romanian stretch of the river washed much organic substance into the Szamos. Organisms along the lower stretches of the river were decimated as well. The polluted waters have flowed into the Tisza River where they killed 200 - 300 quintals of fish. Sluices of the Eastern Main Canal have been closed to block the contaminated water. At the same time, the water passing through the barrages at Kiskore and Tiszalok are being aerated and mixed to dilute the polluted tide. [Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 29 Jun 79 p 6 WA]

INSURANCE FOR CROP DAMAGE--A recent report indicates that the State Insurance expects to pay between 400 million and 500 million forints as compensation for winter-killed grains and rape this year. This is eight times the sum spent for similar damage last year. It is already obvious that the area damaged by water is greater than at any time in the past 3 years. Even if there is no additional crop damage of this sort, the State Insurance will have to pay between 600 million and 700 million forints. This exceeds last year's record outlay by 20 to 30 percent. It appears that frost damage to vines and fruit trees is less than in 1978. Drupes were the principal victims. Total insurance payments for crop damage will be five times as great as those for the same period of last year. [Budapest MAGYAR MEZOGAZDASAG in Hungarian No 25, 20 Jun 79 p 23 WA]

PZPR POLITBURO APPROVES REPORT ON MOSCOW CEMA MEETING

LD121846 Warsaw PAP in English 1730 GMT 12 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 12 July, PAP--The PUWP CC Political Bureau today examined and approved a report of the Polish delegation taking part in the 33rd jubilee CMEA session held in Moscow between June 26 and 28, 1979.

The Political Bureau pointed to an important role played by economic, scientific and technical cooperation of the CMEA member countries in the 35-year socio-economic development of People's Poland, in consolidating economic potential of the socialist community and its prestige in the world. The USSR's role and contribution to the development of cooperation of countries of the socialist community are of decisive importance.

It was stressed that the implementation of the resolutions of the 33rd session would contribute to deepening socialist economic integration. It has become a lasting factor behind the development of each of the fraternal states and the entire community of socialist states.

The adoption of long-term detailed programmes of cooperation in the area of development of transport connections and the production of industrial consumer durables, and resolutions aiming at further strengthening and improving of the CMEA's activity is of great importance.

The Political Bureau told the government to work out appropriate recommendations and tasks for state organs and economic organizations with the aim of ensuring Poland's full implementation of resolutions of the 33rd CMEA session on schedule.

FRG'S CP LEADER MIES ARRIVES, TALKS WITH GIEREK

LD162232 Warsaw PAP in English 2119 GMT 16 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 16 July--PAP--The PUWP CC First Secretary Edward Gierek today met Chairman of the Board of the German Communist Party (DKP) Herbert Mies who arrived in Poland today at the invitation of the PUWP CC.

At the meeting present were: member of the Political Bureau, PUWP CC Secretary Stanislaw Kania and Secretary of the DKP Board Karl Heinz Schroeder.

The meeting, held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, reaffirmed close, fraternal links binding the PUWP and the DKP, links based on the principles of internationalist solidarity and historic traditions of cooperation between Polish and German revolutionaries.

The two sides exchanged information about the activity of respective parties and discussed problems concerning international situation. They stressed the significance of the continuation of the process of detente in Europe, achievement of concrete results on the road to the arresting of the arms race and prevention of the deployment of new kinds of weapons. Emphasis was put on the importance of the Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of strategic arms signed in Vienna.

It was pointed out that the 40th anniversary of the Nazi invasion on Poland falling on September 1, rekindles historic experiences of the struggle against Nazism and requires the unity of all the progressive social forces in joint actions for the cause of preparing societies for life in peace, against the attempts to revive revanchist and neofascist tendencies.

During the talks the conviction was expressed that the consistently implemented process of normalizing relations between Poland the FRG on the basis of the 1970 treaty serves the interest of the peoples of both countries and the cause of peace in Europe and worldwide.

COMMENTARY ON CARTER'S 15 JULY ENERGY SPEECH

Warsaw Radio Commentator

LD162100 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 16 Jul 79 LD

[Jan Dziedzic commentary]

[Text] The pendulum has swung the other way for President Carter and everything shows that his television speech delivered early this morning could bring him out of the abyss of the fall in popularity toward regaining the image of the leader of America who is aware of the importance of the situation and who is able to cope with it.

Let us say right away that this was why the President's speech on the energy crisis was given a sufficiently dramatic setting and prearranged form. For the last 11 days, Carter shut himself away in his mountain residence of Camp David and carefully prepared himself for the speech by holding meetings with a whole range of experts and representatives of the community, and studied intonation, facial expressions and gestures.

In U.S. politics, the problem is concerned more often with how the politicians say something to their listeners rather than what they say. In 8 months time, the United States will officially enter the preelectoral campaign period before the 1980 elections. If Jimmy Carter wants to be reelected, he must now concentrate the attention on himself and insure the approval of the community.

The content of the over half-hour-long speech by Carter can be divided into two parts. In the first part, against the background of the current energy situation, he painted the gloomy picture of what he described as the moral condition of the people of his country. He lashed out at the indifference, disagreements and submission to egoistic interests and appealed for unity of action. The speaker, citing the example World War II, quoted the examples of the most difficult periods in U.S. history when it was necessary for the citizens to participate with awareness in the implementation of vital tasks.

In the second part, he mapped out his program--the program which will make the United States very independent of supplies of energy sources from abroad. (?In six points), the President announced action in order to immediately curtail imports of oil, to rapidly develop the production of synthetic fuels, and to use other energy sources such as coal, shale and solar energy, as well as to implement a concrete energy program. Carter announced a number of organizational moves and financial ones which will make it possible to realize the proposed suggestions.

It appears that one of the most important steps should be counted in the fact that the ceiling on oil imports in the coming decade has been set at 8.2 million barrels per day.

Not one drop of oil more over the 1977 import levels, the President called out waving his tightly clenched fist. The matter is of vital importance. The United States of America, a country of a population of slightly over 200 million, at present uses one third of the world's energy production and imports nearly one-half of its demand for oil.

The oil price increases will ruin the balance of payments, and for the United States of America this will mean recession and an increase in unemployment, and will also have political and social consequences for the entire capitalist world.

As can be seen from the resolutions of the recent Tokyo summit the United States' allies are demanding that Washington begin its fight against the energy crisis in its own backyard. The speech has been positively received in the United States. This was the best speech I've ever heard, said Tip O'Neill, leader of the House of Representatives. The President, who only yesterday was accused of lack of courage, indecisiveness and weakness, is now, after his speech, praised as the statesman with a new style and a new face.

Will these raptures last very long? Carter was clearly speaking to his electors. He passed over the nuclear energy prospects in silence, as the United States is still in the aftermath of the Harrisburg disaster. Nor did he say anything to the Americans about having to give up the luxury of large and uneconomical cars. The slogan of becoming independent is not new. It was proposed, before it lapsed into obscurity, by Presidents Nixon and Ford, and Carter himself took off 2 years ago with a far-reaching energy program which fell apart because of the slowness and amendments of the Congress. The speech no doubt brought about a certain explosion of pro-Carter moods, but one will have to wait and see Carter's program in action to judge its realism and effectiveness and to see now, in their everyday life, people will react to these appeals and how members of the Congress will react.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY Comment

ID170738 Warsaw PAP in English 0512 GMT 17 Jul 79 ID

[From the press review: ZYCIE WARSZAWY on President Carter's 15 July address to the nation]

[Text] After 11 days at his residence at Camp David where he held talks with nearly 150 representatives of American public life, Jimmy Carter made on television last Sunday one of his most dramatic speeches in his presidential career, observes ZYCIE WARSZAWY.

If judging by the immediate and carried out sort of at random polls, Carter's appeal to nation was received rather positively by the rank-and-file citizens and considerable part of U.S. politicians. Experts however doubt whether, for instance, the 50-per cent cut down in oil consumption by power generating plants will have been realized in the coming decade. They also ponder whether the President's appeal will make the average citizens go on saving gasoline if the price does not climb any higher, which however was not mentioned by the President.

There cannot be any question that implementation of the plan would considerably improve the situation of the United States, which, as said the President, now is at the "turning point in its history."

TRYBUNA LUDU COMMENTS ON U.S. MILITARY FORCE PLANS

ID170744 Warsaw PAP in English 0512 GMT 17 Jul 79 ID

[From the press review: TRYBUNA LUDU on U.S. plans for military intervention]

[Text] "The unwillingness that the United States showed for a short time towards getting involved militarily in the conflicts of the Third World actually belongs already to the past. Since the spring of this year the USA has been preparing itself for the return to the doctrine of selective military interventions in territories lying outside the North Atlantic pact zone," states TRYBUNA LUDU in an article headlined "U.S. Strategy; Return to Interventionism?"

"The phase of considering is gone. On July 22, General Bernard Rogers took over the function of NATO's commander-in-chief in Europe and declared that the American Army was working on a plan of forming an intervention corps or unilateral corps.

"The question of interventionism was also discussed in Washington in 1978. President Carter declared then that he had no intention of getting engaged in military interventions.

"The present plans are different and go further," the daily opines. The discussions concern not only the possibility of interference in case of disturbance in the oil supplies from the Persian Gulf or the "endangerment of the USA position" elsewhere in the Third World, but also the organizational preparations and institutionalizing this readiness in the form of the unilateral corps.

"It should be also added that military decisions are not merely limited to that," TRYBUNA LUDU continues. "It is known that a special intervention staff is to be created and that there are plans envisaging a permanent presence of the American fleet in the Arab Sea and the Indian Ocean as well as the expansion of the Diego Garcia base located in that ocean.

"The interpretation of the 'endangerment of American interests' as the starting point for military interference can be broad and arbitrary, and it is going to be made by the United States alone. Although the assertions of the U.S. decision-making centres that the United States is interested in not getting involved in a war similar to that in Indochina sound logical, practice proves that as a rule other logic is functioning: to possess forces destined for interfering abroad stimulates one to use them.

"Plans to form expeditional corps and the intensification of military policy in Africa, Asia, in the Indian and the Pacific Ocean make one assume that a revision of global strategy is being born in Washington.

"The proclamation alone by a big nuclear power of a policy of active interventionism with the use of conventional forces throughout the territory of the entire world with the exception of Europe and North America would create an element of concern. The execution of such plans, on the other hand, normally turns concern into menace," TRYBUNA LUDU concludes.

GIEREK ADDRESS TO CHIEF TECHNICAL ORGANIZATION DELEGATION

AU112043 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Jul 79 p 4 AU

[Report on speech by PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek at the 7 July Warsaw meeting with a delegation of the Chief Technical Organization]

[Text] Addressing the participants in the meeting, Edward Gierek noted that it coincided with the beginning of the discussion on the draft theses for the eighth party congress. [paragraph continues]

Even 4 years ago, when we began discussing the theses for the seventh party congress, Edward Gierek said, the situation in the world looked quite different from what it is today. Although even at that time we expected increased difficulties, the extent to which they have increased has exceeded our expectations. This is why we must now guide our economy so as to insure that it continues to develop and we must favorably solve social problems to the advantage of all citizens.

The problem of liquid fuels, for the import of which we pay more and more with each passing year, has become particularly acute at the present time. This is why we must concentrate all our knowledge on coal processing so as to improve our fuel balance in this way. Thanks to particularly effective investments in extracting industries, especially in the coal industry, Edward Gierek said, we are able to meet the country's needs in energy and to maintain the high level of coal exports. However, we must search for solutions to insure a more effective exploitation of that national resource, and this issue should be discussed extensively by the community of technologists. We should also bear in mind that it is necessary to conserve other raw materials which are becoming increasingly expensive and to search for alternative materials. Engineers and technicians should examine possibilities for rapidly increasing the effectiveness of our agriculture.

Rationalization of transportation, Edward Gierek said, is our common problem, the solution of which should be actively helped also by the community of technicians and engineers. We should bear in mind that delays in solving that problem would seriously hinder our development. We should also ponder the concept of effectively promoting the technical cadre's interest in questions of export because in the present world export successes are to a great extent determined by modernity of design. Effectiveness of exports is one of the important elements of our country's further development.

JABLONSKI SPEAKS AT CEREMONY FOR COMPETITION WINNERS

LD170344 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 16 Jul 79 LD

[Text] A meeting was held today at the Hall of Columns with Henryk Jablonski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the Council of State and chairman of the All-Polish Committee of the Front of National Unity [OKFJN]. Meeting with Henryk Jablonski were representatives of towns and municipal residential estates, winners of the competition of the OKFJN for the "Master of Good Management" and "Self-Government in the Service of Residents." The competition covered the period from 1 January 1978 to the end of the first half of 1979. The meeting was also attended by winners in the competition for the prize of the 35th anniversary of the Polish People's Republic and by people from the towns which for years have been in the leading group in the "Master of Good Management" competition.

Henryk Jablonski congratulated the winners and referred to the summing up and the evaluation of the two competitions by saying that they could form a base for more generalized reflections.

The speaker said that the first thing that can be said as a result of these reflections is that there are great creative capabilities in our community. We were able to bring these capabilities to the surface everywhere by having concrete aims and tasks which were mapped out so as to be able to carry them out and widely pupularize them.

These capabilities surfaced also as a result of the unification and synchronization of the actions of the local authorities, institutions and social organizations and the results of this often exceeded expectations. It is good that the winners of both competitions are here. It is obvious that when we review the candidates for the prizes in the "Master of Good Management" competition we see, above all, the role of the local authorities and the local administration. When one talks about the residential self-government, then the social factor is predominant. One should not, however, see any contradiction in this, but the natural and mutual compatibility of various forms of the local services with the community. This allows us to emphatically stress the specific character of the people's councils, as simultaneously, the local organs of the state administration and the fundamental organs of the working people's self-government.

We speak often and correctly that the self-governments and other forms of cooperation of the local authorities, the administration and the community serve the development of the socialist democracy. This is the most obvious truth. I would like to turn your attention, comrades, to one aspect of this issue, which is rarely talked about although it seems very important to me. This aspect is: While involving the citizens in self-government of the estate or a town we create in them the feeling of co-ownership and coresponsibility for their collective property, their place of living. This is the matter of the highest importance because this feeling, once ingrained, will be transferred to other human activity, including the sphere of production.

On the 35th anniversary of our people's state when the material base of socialism has been firmly implanted, we must attach more and more significance to these nonmaterial factors.

The handing over of the titles, prizes and diplomas was performed by: Henryk Jablonski; Jozef Kepa, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and minister of administration, local economy and protection of the environment; Zdzislaw Zandarowski, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Tadeusz Witold Mlynczak, chairman of the Democratic Party Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of State; and Wit Drapich, deputy chairman of the All-Polish OKFJN Committee.

SCIENTISTS HOLD WARSAW CONGRESS, RECEIVED BY JABLONSKI

LD162245 Warsaw PAP in English 2110 GMT 16 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 18 July, PAP--Scientists representing Polish communities in 16 countries and scientists from Poland are taking part in the 2nd Congress of Scientists of Polish Descent which opened in Warsaw today.

In the evening, President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski met participants in the Congress of Scientists of Polish Descent in the House of the Polonia in Warsaw.

During the first day of the debates of the congress present was Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek.

GIEREK VISITS PATHFINDERS CAMPING IN KROSNO

LD142312 Warsaw PAP in English 1714 GMT 14 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 14 July, PAP--The PUWP CC First Secretary Edward Gierek today stayed in the Krosno Voivodship, visiting Pathfinders who are camping in that region. Cordially welcomed by Pathfinders, Edward Gierek got acquainted with everyday life of young people and saw their camps in Ustrzyki Dolne, Czarna Stanica, Ustrzyki Gorne and Nasiczne. In direction and cordial conversations with Edward Gierek the youth talked about their work and play in the Bieszczady Mountains.

Polish Pathfinders Union has been conducting the "Bieszczady [word indistinct]" there for six years now. Within its framework thousands of holidaying Pathfinders participate each year in various work aimed at social and economic development of that (mountainous) region. So far the value of the work done by Pathfinders has exceeded 17 million zlotys.

In conclusion of his visit, the PUWP CC First Secretary Edward Gierek met leaders of the Pathfinders Union in Jodlowka attended also by representatives of all 28 camps in that region.

During direct talks with the PUWP CC first secretary the youth referred to his previous meeting with the Pathfinders activists held after the "Frombork 1001" action aimed at tidying up and embellishing the city of Copernicus. In recognition of their merits the Polish Pathfinders' Union was awarded with the Order of the Banner of Labour, 1st class. Since then the Union has been undertaking many valuable inititives promoting the mass participation of young people in economic (?transformations) in Poland. A particularly rich programme of Pathfinders' initiatives is being implemented in the year of the 35th anniversary of People's Poland. During their talks with Gierek Pathfinders informed him about many valuable ventures attes[illegible]o their active participation in the development of the socialist motherland.

BRIEFS

SHIP FOR URMA--Warsaw, July 1--The ceremony of hoisting the Burmese flag on M/T "Mahn" was held in the Wisla shipyard in Gdansk. M/T "Mahn", a liquid fuels tanker, is the first ship constructed in Poland for Burma. Thus Burma has become the 33rd country on the list of importers of Polish vessels. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1305 GMT 1 Jul 79 LD]

KRAKOW RADIO EXPANSION--The session of the PZPR Voivodship Committee Secretariat in Krakow that was held on 4 July under Kazimierz Barcikowski, PZPR Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the voivodship committee, discussed the further development of the program-technical base of the Krakow radio-television center and the construction of studios to produce TV films and of a recording center. Those investments will greatly help exploit the potential of the Krakow creative community. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5 Jul 79 p 4 AU]

AGRICULTURAL CENSUS--Early this morning a general agricultural census of all individual farms in the country began. Up to 7 July census workers are to compile current data on the use of farm land, area of individual crops and the number of cattle. They will also gather information concerning the number and type of machinery and farm tools solely owned by farmers, or jointly owned by several farmers. Data gathered will help to present the current state and development trends in our agriculture. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 1 Jul 79 LD]

ZAMBIAN DEFENSE MINISTER DEPARTS 16 JULY

AU162025 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1755 GMT 16 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 16/7/1979--A.G. Zulu, secretary of state for defence and security of the Republic of Zambia, who paid an official visit to Romania at the head of a military delegation, left Bucharest on Monday afternoon.

YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT DELEGATIONS ARRIVE FOR VISIT

Belgrade Assembly Delegation Arrival

AU162032 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 16 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 16/7/1979--A delegation of the Belgrade Assembly, led by Zivorad Kovacevic, president of the Assembly, arrived in Romania on July 16, at the invitation of the Executive Committee of the Bucharest Municipality People's Council.

At the Otopeni Airport, the delegation was greeted by Gheorghe Pana, mayor general of Romania's capital city, as well as by other officials.

Economic Delegation in Timisoara

AU162055 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1801 GMT 16 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 16/7/1979--A governmental economic delegation of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina (Yugoslavia) led by Nikola Kmezic, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, arrived in Timisoara on July 16 for a visit to Romania at the invitation of the Romanian Government.

At the border, at Stamora-Moravita, the delegation was welcomed by Deputy Prime Minister Virgil Trofin, as well as by other officials.

A working meeting took place the same day between the Romanian delegation and that of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina.

Special attention was paid to the possibilities of expanding cooperation in various branches of industrial production, in transport and other domains of the economy, as also of developing and diversifying bilateral commercial relations. Stress was laid on the decisive role of the meetings and talks between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Josip Broz Tito in steadily amplifying the relations of close friendship between the Romanian people and the Yugoslav peoples.

In the afternoon, at the headquarters of the Timis County Committee of the RCP, the delegation had an interview with Petre Dinica, first secretary of the Timis County Committee of the RCP, chairman of the Executive Council of the County People's Council. [The] interview [was] attended by representatives of the county party and state bodies.

The guests saw round the electrical measuring instruments enterprise of Timisoara.

In the evening, the Timis County Committee of the RCP and the County People's Council gave a dinner in honour of the government delegation of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina.

BRAZILIAN MINISTER OF ENERGY LEADS DELEGATION ON VISIT

AU162030 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1757 GMT 16 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 16/7/1979--An economic delegation from Brazil, led by Cesar Cals, minister of mines and energy, and including representatives of some ministries, state bodies and private companies, arrived in Bucharest on July 16, for a visit to Romania at the invitation of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation.

NORWEGIAN CONSERVATIVE PARTY CHAIRMAN ARRIVES FOR VISIT

AU162052 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 16 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 16/7/1979--Erling Norvik, chairman of the Conservative Party of Norway, and his wife, arrived in Bucharest on Monday for a visit to Romania at the invitation of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front.

SENEGALESE PARLIAMENTARIANS DEPART 16 JULY

AU162051 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1808 GMT 16 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 16/7/1979--The parliamentary delegation of Senegal, led by Amadou Cisse Dai, president of the National Assembly of the Republic of Senegal, left Bucharest on July 16 after paying a visit to Romania at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES CREDENTIALS OF NEW SRI LANKA ENVOY

AU161650 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 16 Jul 79 AU

[Text] The main political event at home is President Nicolae Ceausescu receiving the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka to our country, Mahamed Lebbe Ahmed Refai, who presented his credentials.

In his speech, the ambassador stressed the positive relations of cooperation between Romania and Sri Lanka and the desire to continue to develop them, as well as the important exchanges of delegation at various levels which have taken place between the two countries.

In his speech, the new ambassador emphasized that Romania is actively supporting the principles of nonalinement and expressed words of appreciation for the consistent position held by President Nicolae Ceausescu and Romania in respecting the principles of noninterference in the states' internal affairs.

In his response, the head of the Romanian state--after stressing Romania's deep interest in promoting broad relations with all the states in the world--stressed our country's desire to expand its relations of friendship, cooperation and collaboration with the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka. He also expressed the conviction that the development of those relations will fully serve the interests of the two countries. In referring to the current international situation, the speaker stated that the developing countries, the nonalined states and the small and medium-sized countries and all states in the world must play an increasingly greater role in efforts aimed at establishing new relations among states, in democratizing international relations and in achieving efficient measures for general and primarily nuclear disarmament so as to insure the necessary conditions for each nation's and each people's independent development.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS TECHNOLOGICAL WORKING MEETING IN NEPTUN

AU170900 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0730 GMT 17 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 16/7/1979--A working meeting of technological and building designers of the basic branches of the national economy took place at Neptun resort upon the initiative and under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu.

The meeting was attended by Elena Ceausescu, Iosif Banc, Constantin Dascalescu, Gheorghe Oprea, Ion Patan, Ion Ursu.

Participating were ministers, representatives of the National Council of Science and Technology, general managers of central research institutes, executives of research and technological design institutes, researchers and designers, experts of industrial centrals and enterprises, technical higher learning staff.

During the meeting, a series of problems were discussed as regards the standardization and saving of raw and auxiliary materials in the research-design activity, and the manufacture of machines, equipment, installations and products in industry, transport and construction.

In his address, President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed the need for speeding up the standardization in all the sectors of the national economy, with a view to reducing and simplifying the range of sorts [as received], to saving raw and auxiliary materials, cutting down specific energy and fuel consumption, increasing the efficiency of the entire activity. Special stress was laid on the necessity of measures for accelerating the standardization of metal, machine-tools, engines and equipment, generally of the products of the machine-building industry, of the building materials, chemicals, wood products and those of the other industrial branches.

At the same time, particular stress was laid on the necessity of deepening the standardization in industrial, agrozootechnical, transport as well as social-cultural constructions [as received].

The general secretary of the party pointed out that the standardization action should finalize in standards and lists or products, giving accurate specifications, compulsory to the entire design and building activity. Particular emphasis will be placed on the maximal limitation of types of materials, subassemblies and finished products used in the national economy which should ensure the growth of labour productivity and production efficiency, the more marked rise in the technical level of products, the simplification of design activity, the better carrying on of the entire economic activity.

An essential objective will be the substantive reduction of the consumption of raw and auxiliary materials and energy, of imports, concomitantly with the qualitative improvement of products, aiming at nearing the level of the best achievements scored on an international plane.

BRIEFS

BRITISH TRADE OFFICIAL VISITS--Sir John Buckley, vice president of the British Council for East European Trade and president of Davy International and Alfred Herbert Companies, visited Romania 1-4 July at the invitation of the Romanian Chamber of Commerce and Industry. The guest had talks at the Ministries of Machine Building, Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, Chemical and Metallurgical Industry and visited machine-building enterprises in Bucharest to discuss aspects of developing trade exchange and bilateral economic cooperation. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romania 5 Jul 79 p 5 AU]

TANJUG OUTLINES PRESIDENT CARTER'S NEW ENERGY PROGRAM

LD161304 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1113 GMT 16 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Washington, July 15 (TANJUG)--U.S. President Carter, in his long expected speech, yesterday evening asked the nation to renew its national confidence, to restore its faith in the positive values of U.S. citizens, the government and other institutions. According to Carter, there has never been such a great rift between the citizens and the U.S. Government and the deterioration of faith in the future threatens to destroy the social and political values of the U.S.

Using the term "open crisis" Carter called attention to the fact that two thirds of U.S. citizens do not vote due to their loss of trust, that the well-known U.S. productivity is decreasing and that the readiness of U.S. citizens to think about the future has fallen below the level of that of all nations in the Western world.

Carter spent the last 12 days, until yesterday, in his Camp David residence, consulting with 150 of his aides from the government and the House of Representatives on the preparation of the speech, which not only searches for a solution to the urgent and difficult problem of the country's energy crisis. but also represents Carter's platform for his next presidential campaign.

The U.S. President asked the nation to accept his very detailed energy programme. Carter pressed for the establishing of a fund for the development of alternative fuel sources (coal, shale, natural gas, solar energy). Not even mentioning nuclear energy, Carter urged the establishing of a first national bank for solar energy. He presented a voluminous economy programme which includes a detailed plan for the rational distribution of gas, and said that he believes in the necessity of banning the use of cars on one day per week. Carter also urged the setting of speed limits, and maximum and minimum temperatures in heating and cooling buildings and houses.

The U.S. President elucidated the whole programme with the necessity of the U.S. becoming completely independent of oil and of (?fuel) imports, and stated that the U.S. possesses 24 percent of (?the world's) total energy sources, the Middle East having only 5 percent.

IRANIAN DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES PULJA-LED DELEGATION

LD161900 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1751 GMT 16 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, July 16 (TANJUG)--In the absence of Iran's ailing Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan, deputy prime minister Bani-Akhadi today received a Yugoslav delegation headed by Yugoslav Government member Imer Pulja. Also attending the meeting on the Iranian side were Minister of Mining and Industry Mahmud Ahmadzadeh and Minister of Trade 'Reza Sadr.

During the meeting possibilities were noted for expanding cooperation and diversifying relations in all fields, particularly in economy. The two sides also agreed to propose to their governments new talks on certain issues concerning expanded cooperation.

REPORTAGE ON PRC PUBLIC SECURITY MINISTRY DELEGATION VISIT

Arrival in Belgrade

LD151228 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1046 GMT 15 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Zhao Cangbi, minister of public security of the People's Republic of China, has arrived in Belgrade heading a delegation of the Ministry of Public Security of the People's Republic of China on an official visit to our country.

At the Dunav Railway Station the guests were welcomed by Franjo Herljevic, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for internal affairs, and others.

Yu Lixuan, charge D'affaires of the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in the SFRY, was also at the welcoming ceremony.

Meeting With Stavrev

LD162044 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1806 GMT 16 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 16 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Executive Council Vice-President Dragoljub Stavrev today received a Chinese Ministry for Public Security delegation headed by the minister Zhao Cangbi. Members of the delegation, now on official visit to the Yugoslav internal affairs organs, showed particular interest in development of the Yugoslav system of self-protection.

VOJVODINA DELEGATION LEAVES FOR ROMANIA

AU161652 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 16 Jul 79 AU

[Text] A delegation of the Vojvodina Executive Council headed by Nikola Kmezic, president of the council, has left on a 3-day official visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania. Virgil Trofin, deputy prime minister and chairman of the Romanian section of the Yugoslav-Romanian Mixed Committee for Economic Cooperation, will be host to our delegation. The advancement and deepening of cooperation especially in the field of agriculture will be discussed by the two delegations in their talks.

FRENCH TU DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BELGRADE

LD161426 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1339 GMT 16 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Ljubljana, July 16 (TANJUG)--A French General Confederation of Labour (CGT) delegation has arrived in Yugoslavia in order to acquaint itself with Yugoslav experience in the development of socialist self-management.

Official talks between the Secretary-General of the CGT Georges Seguy, and the President of the Yogoslav Trade Union Confederation Council Mika Spiljak, opened today in Podvin near Bled, in the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Slovenia. The activities of the two trade union organizations and the situation in the international trade union movement will be discussed during the talks. It is also expected that the two sides will have an exchange of views on the further development of cooperation between the CGT and the Yugoslav Trade Union Confederation.

CULTURAL COOPERATION PROGRAM WITH JORDAN SIGNED 16 JULY

LD161940 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1700 GMT 16 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 16 (TANJUG)--The first programme on Yugoslav-Jordanian cultural cooperation, to cover the period from 1979 to 1981, was signed in Belgrade today. The document envisages scholarships for Jordanian students in Yugoslavia and a more frequent exchange of visits between university teachers and other experts.

Also envisaged are exhibitions depicting the cultural development in the two countries, participation in various festivals, symposiums and similar [events]. The programme also provides for mutual visits and guest performances by artists, film teams, theatres, folklore ensembles and others.

The two countries are also to exchange visits by journalists, librarians, and writers. Also to be expected is the reciprocal translation of poetry and prose anthologies.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PALESTINE NATIONAL COUNCIL DELEGATION VISIT

Al-Fahum BORBA Interview

LD161424 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1311 GMT 16 Jul 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, July 16 (TANJUG)--The PLO sees a solution to the present complicated situation in the Middle East in the further building up of Arab solidarity and the finding of mechanisms by which to realize the decisions of the Baghdad summit, said President of the Palestinian National Council Khalid al-Fahum in an interview to Belgrade daily BORBA today.

Khalid al-Fahum is heading a PLO parliamentary delegation which arrived today on a visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Assembly of Yugoslavia.

To realize the Baghdad decisions means to find firm mechanisms to assist the rejection front's first line countries financially, militarily and in other ways, said Al-Fahum.

The president of the Palestinian National Council said that these countries are now considering a new Arab summit (without As-Sadat) in order to give new impetus to the Baghdad decisions.

Speaking about the Camp David accords, Al-Fahum said that their ultimate goal is the Israeli annexation of the Palestinian territories, under the guise of legality. "The PLO rejects Camp David. We support the decisions of the U.N., Rabat and of the non-aligned", said Al-Fahum.

Asked why the PLO rejects the idea of the so-called self-rule on the West Bank and in Gaza, Al-Fahum said that this self-rule is virtually a "form of indirect occupation". The self-rule means "municipal administration" which exists on the West Bank even now, under Israel.

"If the U.S.A. and As-Sadat persist in their line, the Arab countries will be compelled to use their weapons, including oil", Al-Fahum added.

Al-Fahum spoke of the role of Yugoslavia and its President Tito in the world affirmation of the Palestinian cause. "President Tito was the first non-Arab leader to have supported the Palestinian people and pointed out that the Palestinian problem is the key problem of the Middle East crisis. Yugoslavia and its president are an irreplaceable factor in the development and activitiy of the non-aligned movement, in capacitating the movement to play its irreplaceable role in the building and strengthening of world peace", Khalid al-Fahum said in conclusion.

Meeting With Kurtovic

LD162224 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2105 GMT 16 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 16 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Socialist Alliance Federal Conference President Todo Kurtovic today received a Palestinian National Council delegation headed by Khalid al-Fahum.

The SAWP Federal Conference president informed his interlocutors that the Socialist Alliance and all other political factors in Yugoslavia today focus on economic questions, further development of self-management relationships and preparations for the sixth non-aligned summit in Havana.

Palestinian National Council Chairman Khalid al-Fahum highly assessed the role and activity of Yugoslavia, and particularly of President Tito, in PLO's struggle to realize the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people and on that basis to achieve a lasting and just solution of the Middle East crisis.

Al-Fahum particularly stressed that Yugoslavia has always taken deeply principled stands in regard to the Middle East situation and solution of the Palestinian question. Al-Fahum also expressed PLO's gratitude to the political organizations, government and peoples of Yugoslavia for their political and material solidarity and assistance.

Meeting With Mikulic

LD162225 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2113 GMT 16 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 16 (TANJUG)--League of Communists of Yugoslavia Presidency Chairman Branko Mikulic today had talks with the members of the Palestinian National Council Delegation. The delegation, headed by Khalid al-Fahum, is visiting Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Assembly of Yugoslavia.

In a friendly talk, the two sides discussed the Middle East situation, activity of the non-aligned countries and cooperation between the LCY and the PLO.

VJESNIK DISCUSSED LCY DELEGATIONS VISIT TO UNITED STATES

AU112200 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 7 Jul 79 p 2 AU

[Tomislav Butorac commentary: "Removal of Barriers"]

[Excerpts] Politicians travel much in this increasingly smaller world. Nonetheless, the current 2-week tour of the United States by an LCY delegation is in many ways not an everyday occurrence. Not so much because of us, because we have for a long time proclaimed the policy of good relations on equal footing with all who want such relations with us. We maintain and want to promote relations with all states except with those which are aggressive against other states or which oppress their own population (Israel, the Republic of South Africa, Chile...).

The visit of a delegation of Yugoslav communists to the United States can, therefore, be particularly interesting as evidence of the pulling down of another psychological barrier in the United States because this country is for the first time visited by a communist delegation.

This evidences the significant changes which the United States has passed in recent years and it also shows the adpation to inevitable trends in the world.

Just as most of the world, the United States has also realized that understanding is more useful, that on this increasingly smaller globe of ours one cannot close his eyes and not see, for instance, the PRC, as the United States stubbornly did for over 20 years.

The United States has also begun to negotiate and to reach agreements with the USSR, its "greatest" and "main" enemy.

Barriers have fallen one after another. Another, as much ideological as psychological, blockade has been removed with the LCY delegation's visit. It has now been accepted that in the present, increasingly more interdependent world one cannot avoid the maintenance of relations between states, even between those states which only yesterday were at war. One carries out business, one carries out trade, one travels and state and business teams exchange visits. However, there were no visits by communist delegations to the United States--this fortress of anticommunism.

And when this barrier finally also had to fall, it was demonstrated that perhaps the most natural thing would precisely be to invite Yugoslav communists. It has long since been known in the United States and in the world that Yugoslavia pursues an independent foreign policy, that it is a nonalined country, or rather that it is neither East nor West, that it does not recognize any dictates and that it does not enter into agreements at the expense of third countries. It is known that Yugoslavia and the LCY do not avoid an open dialog with those who want such a dialog, that they believe that an exchange of views--even if differences exist--can contribute to a better acquaintance, mutual understanding and to an improvement of relations.

All this has been confirmed with the current visit of the LCY delegation to the United States. Representatives of the Yugoslav communists led by Tihomir Vlaskalic visited the largest U.S. cities, visited several large industrial enterprises, had talks with the leading personalities of the Democratic and Republican parties, met senators and congressmen, bankers and politicians.

The U.S. interlocutors showed interest in our self-management which they no longer consider an experiment. Talks were held on nonalinement, which as a world phenomenon is increasingly more respected in the United States. Our delegation was interested in U.S. orientations, its views on the most important world problems and in the relations between our two countries. In more relaxed moments one joked by recalling the past when those Americans who treated communists in such a way jeopardized their political career. But this was yesterday. Instead of waging war with alien ideas as in the past, one has now changed over to an exchange of ideas, and this is certainly better.

BORBA VIEWS INDOCHINA, WORLDWIDE REFUGEE PROBLEM

AU121020 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Jul 79 p 8 AU

[Djordje Bogojevic article: "Refugees: The People Nobody Wants"]

[Excerpts] The Western and especially the American press has lately been full of articles about the tragic fate of hundreds of thousands of people, mainly from Indochina, who, because of the unsettled conditions in their countries, have left or have been forced to leave their own homes and homelands and to cast off to sea in an uncertain search of a new life wherever they may arrive and wherever they might be accepted.

Unfortunately the numbers of these unfortunate refugees are increasing from day to day. And this has been going on for several months now and, as far as Vietnam is concerned, for 5 years already, that is, since the country's liberation. Most of the refugees come from Vietnam. The authorities do not prevent them from leaving provided they pay a certain amount of money.

The press in Western countries is writing a great deal about all these tragedies. The public is scandalized over the fate of the unfortunate Indochinese refugees. And it condemns Vietnam, first of all, and then also other countries in Southeast Asia that no longer want to accept any refugees for their "inhumane actions."

What Is Overlooked

And in this connection it may be coincidental that certain other facts, that is, certain rather important facts have been overlooked.

Such facts, for instance, as the fact that one must not fail to see the forest for the trees. Or the fact that the problem of the Indochinese refugees is a part of a far wider problem because today there are also many other unfortunate refugees in the world. There are many especially in Africa and Latin America, and in the Middle East and in Europe. According to the UN High Commission for Refugees, there are altogether about 8 million refugees in the world today as a result of war conflicts, dictatorial regimes, race and religious intolerance and for other reasons. And all of them are in a similar difficult position. And for this reason all of them deserve the same attention and the same compassion. Do they not? But it seems that all these other refugees have long since been forgotten.

If this is justified by saying that time brings oblivion, then let us recall, for instance, that even today people are forced to flee from Chile and join those 1 million people who have already been expelled from that country in the past; that today, too, unfortunate and threatened people continue to flee from Zimbabwe and Namibia under the pressure of the racist regimes there; or that 200,000 Greek Cypriots are waiting to return to their homes. But what should trouble the conscience of the world public most is the daily suffering of 1.8 million Palestinian refugees under the ruthless Israeli attacks.

This is what the public, shaken by the fate of the Indochinese refugees, should also not forget just as it should not forget that the rich world has not exactly been straining itself to help the refugees. For instance, while Cyrus Vance tried to persuade the ASEAN countries that they should accept more refugees from Indochina (threatening them in passing with U.S. economic sanctions), the developed countries at their Tokyo summit meeting only showed good will to help solve the problem of refugees mainly with greater financial contributions. But hardly any of them want them on their territory.

Naturally, this aid is also something. But it is far too little for those whose unfortunate fate is otherwise lamented with such compassion in the name of humaneness.

TANJUG NOTES NOVOYE VREMYA COMMENTARY ON NONALINED MOVEMENT

LD131800 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1650 GMT 13 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 13 (TANJUG)--In an extensive commentary on the non-aligned movement, in anticipation of the forthcoming summit in Havana, the Soviet weekly NOVOYE VREMYA points to the positive role of the movement in international relations. The weekly sets forth as positive features of the movement its struggle for disarmament, efforts for the deepening of detente, lessening of tension in the military sphere, the struggle for the liquidation of colonialism, as well as respecting the principles of peaceful co-existence and efforts for building up new economic relations on the world.

"In spite of misunderstandings, and differences in their social systems," the weekly writes, "non-aligned countries act jointly and united"; the weekly adds that at the recent ministerial meeting in Colombo loyalty to the original principles of non-alignment was expressed.

"NOVOYE VREMYA" devotes a large part of the commentary to polemics with the standpoint of a majority of the non-aligned countries that the non-aligned should have equal attitude to the blocs.

Speaking about this, "NOVOYE VREMYA" above all accuses the West which, the weekly asserts, is endeavouring to draw the non-aligned countries closer to its sphere of influence. The daily further criticizes the endeavours to preserve "equal distance" of the non-aligned both to the West and to European East, asserting that "the bloc [as received] are not of the same meaning." In the commentary the view of "equal responsibility" of all developed countries for economic problems of the developing countries is also rejected.

POLITIKA COMMENTS ON SKYLAB'S FALL, ACHIEVEMENTS

AU161635 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Jul 79 p 5 AU

[Unattributed commentary: "Skylab Fell, But Fame Has Remained"]

[Text] Skylab fell to earth and people throughout the world breathed a sigh of relief. However, now that everything has ended well, it is necessary to recall the extraordinary importance of the undertaking, which this--at the time--first orbital spaceship made possible.

The launching of the U.S. sky laboratory on 14 May 1973 into orbit around the earth represented another premiere in the brief but impressive history of space conquest and the most ambitious and the longest undertaking of modern astronautics.

On three occasions Skylab provided shelter for human crews of three members each which one after another broke records on man's stay in space that were established earlier. The last, the third crew, which returned to the earth on 11 February 1974, stayed 84 days in space. That record was broken only 4 1/2 years later, in October 1978, by Soviet cosmonauts Kovalenak and Ivanchenkov who spent 140 days in the Salyut-6 orbital station.

Skylab enabled the U.S. astronauts to carry out over 270 scientific and technological research projects, which included all disciplines which can serve the further advancement of space flights, gain a better knowledge of space and of the processes on the sun and also detect and investigate the earth's surface and its ore deposits, something that later became the preoccupation of all participants in long orbital flights. Naturally, very important medical research connected with man's stay in weightlessness, was also carried out.

DRAGOSAVAC DELIVERS REPORT TO LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

LD161730 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1110 GMT 16 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade-- The LCY Central Committee today adopted conclusions on topical ideopolitical questions relating to the acquisition, disposal and distribution of income and resources for personal incomes, as well as on the tasks of communists and other socialist self-management forces in relation to this. These questions had been discussed at the preceding sixth session of the LCY Central Committee. Members of the Presidium of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia also took part in the session. Today's session was opened by Branko Mikulic, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium,and he, Dusan Dragosavac, Vojo Srzentic and Rade Galeb constituted the working presidium. The explanation of the proposed conclusions was set out by Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

Informing the LCY Central Committee that at the meeting on 2 July, the commission for the preparation of the conclusions discussed remarks, proposals and suggestions, which were presented at the previous LCY Central Committee session as the original text of the proposed conclusions, Dragosavac said that incorporated into the text were those proposals and suggestions which most fully expressed the ideopolitical tasks of the League of Communists and other organized, socialist subjective forces in the further working out, application and concretization of the norms of the Constitution, the Law on Associated Labor and other system-related laws and ideopolitical orientations in the sphere of acquisition and distribution of income.

In this connection, it was considered that some tasks should not be spelt out in too much detail, for there had indeed been such suggestions. It was also the commission's view that individual socioeconomic questions which are discussed in the federal councils and other organs and sociopolitical organizations should not be provided with specific orientations--apart from basic ones--by the Central Committee.

The majority of proposals and remarks, Dragosavac went on, related to specifying individual tasks in internal banks, the reproductive and accumulative capacity of the economy, basic organizations of associated labor and the strengthening of their self-management contents, the pooling of labor and resources, the acquisition of income on this basis, the stimulation of creativity and more adequate evaluation of labor productivity, the need to more rapidly link transport organizations and production organizations of associated labor and the greater affirmation in practice of the plan which is essential within the basis of creating and channeling income.

The conclusions encompass a large number of topical questions, although we have been at pains to keep their number as low as possible, despite constant pressure to expand them. The conclusions have a topical ideopolitical and action character in order to more fully serve the League of Communists' practical activity, as well as that of the trade unions and all other organized socialist self-management forces, in more fully and more efficiently resolving the problems in this sphere, in accordance with the tasks of the 11th LCY Congress, the Constitution, the Law on Associated Labor and other system-related laws.

The tasks set out in the proposed conclusions in essence represent the realization and further working out in practice of ideopolitical orientations which have already been established. It is a question of strengthening the actions of the League of Communists, the trade unions and other organized subjective forces in relation to the realization of joint income on the basis of the pooling of labor and resources, and increasing labor productivity, and on this basis to increase income and to efficiently use the social resources of previous labor. All this should enable further progress to be made, as well as practical steps, in the development of self-management relations in acquiring income on the basis of the free exchange of labor and developing self-management relations in the banks, trade and other activities, as well as in the more consistent realization of the policy of economic stabilization. Particular emphasis is laid on tasks in the distribution of resources for personal income according to work and work results, or rather in a more adequate evaluation of productive, expert and creative work, and on this basis on overcoming the inequitable treatment of productive labor and phenomena of leveling-out, which have emerged these days.

Precisely the development of income-based relations and the breakthroughs which we are making in this are the most important condition and guarantee for the successful realization of the development policy and the policy of economic stabilization, Dusan Dragosavac emphasized, adding that our basic action should be constantly directed at increasing labor productivity and income, conserving resources, particularly energy, and making better use of capacities. Only in this way can we successfully resolve the very intensified topical political problems which are brought about by the international economic situation. But we can successfully resolve them and also neutralize them solely through our internal efforts, by better and more organized work and the development of our self-management socialist system.

The League of Communists and the trade unions, Dragosavac went on, should be at the focus of activity aimed at the development of socialist self-management socioeconomic relations in every organization of associated labor, in every environment where working people live and work, and they should be more persistent on the new course.

In this, they must resolutely eliminate weaknesses and regulations which hold back an even more rapid progress in developing socialist self-management socioeconomic relations on the basis of the Constitution, the Law on Associated Labor and the tasks of the 11th LCY Congress.

It is essential, Dragosavoc went on, that we work more efficiently on the association of labor--that essential revolutionary factor in the development of our socialist society. The efficiency of economic activity, social discipline and responsibility must be both the day-to-day and long-term ideological task and activity of the League of Communists. It is only possible to successfully overcome all topical problems by expanding the base of our revolution, developing self-management and pooling labor. All organizations and leaderships of the League of Communists and of the Confederation of trade Unions, as well as communists in the Socialist Alliance, delegate assemblies, executive councils, self-management interest communities, economic chambers and so forth should work out in a more precise way the conclusions, plans and programs of their realization in practice, proceeding from the 11th LCY Congress, the resolutions adopted there, and, of course, the plenum and its conclusions.

Communists should struggle to insure that the conclusions are more efficiently carried out in practice. The conclusions provide the basis for the undertaking of many measures and social activities on the part of organs of sociopolitical communities, economic chambers and self-management interest communities so that the tasks of the policy of economic stabilization can be more successfully carried out. The Central Committee should be in constant contact with the League of Communists leaderships and organizations at the grassroots, and through its members it should initiate and develop activity on developing the system, on more efficient economic policy and more efficient economic planning, agreement-making and the realization of agreed policy.

The Presidium should work out its own operational program on all the tasks relating to the implementation of these tasks. Of course, the trade union leadership, as well as other leaderships and communists, should be initiators of this in the federation and in the republics, communes and, naturally, in work organizations and organizations of associated labor.

Dragosavac then informed the participants in the session that the commission on the conclusions had subsequently received two more amendments from Central Committee members, with the idea that they should be adopted together with several others.

The first amendment relates to planning:

The Central Committee considers that the early preparation and adoption of medium-term plans at all levels for the period 1981-1986 is of great significance for the development of income-based relations. The activity of all protagonists of planning must be intensified in relation to the preparation of the bases of the plans, the carrying out of other tasks in connection with their adoption, and the mutual self-management coordination of development plans.

The text adopted for the the second amendment is:

Stabilization of the economy and the development of self-management income-based relations are a unified process which demands united action.

The struggle for the realization of more stable economic trends and for a reduction in the balance of payments must be linked with the further development of income-based relations, which assumes the establishment of more suitable relations in social reproduction. The League of Communists should resolutely call for the consistent realization of the policy of economic stabilization by applying the standpoints and tasks of the 11th LCY Congress.

During the adoption of the proposals point by point, specific amendments were presented by Janko Smole and Sinan Hasani, members of the LCY Central Committee, and these were also adopted.

Smole proposed that in that part of the conclusions referring to the need to adopt remaining system-related laws, the sphere of economic relations with other countries should be especially emphasized. The text of the amendment is: It is essential to realize in practice the position of the worker in associated labor, defined by the Constitution, as the protagonist of managing economic relations with other countries.

Sinan Hasnai proposed that one sentence should be expanded so that the text which obliges organizations of associated labor and work communities to a further working out, promotion and implementation of the principle of distribution according to work results, is also binding on the following: social acitivities, as well as work communities and organs of sociopolitical communities and sociopolitical organizations.

The LCY Central Committee then unanimously adopted the conclusions on topical ideopolitical questions of the acquisition, disposal and distribution of income and resources for personal incomes and on the tasks of communists and other socialist self-management forces in this. With this, the first item on today's agenda was over.

The second item on the agenda was the subject of current issues. Miladin Korac proposed that all the material from this and the previous session--the reports, discussions and conclusions--should be published as a special pamphlet to be available to all League of Communists basic organizations. He also proposed the publication of shorthand notes taken at the 11th LCY Congress.

It was agreed that the LCY Central Committee Presidium should discuss the possiblity of publishing this material, bearing in mind the expense which it would require.

With this, the LCY Central Committee Session ended.

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE ADOPTS CONCLUSIONS ON INCOME, TASKS

LD161755 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1230 GMT 16 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At its session today the LCY Central Committee adopted conclusions on current ideopolitical questions concerning earning, allocating and distributing the income and personal income funds and on the tasks of communists and other socialist self-management forces in this matter. The text of the conclusions is as follows:

At its sessions on 28 June and 16 July 1979 the LCY Central Committee, together with the Presidium of the Council of the Federation of Yugoslav Trade Unions, discussed current ideopolitical questions of earning, allocating and distributing the income and personal income funds and the tasks of the League of Communists and of other organized socialist self-management forces in this matter.

The Central Committee stresses that these questions are of quintessential significance for the implementation of the self-management status of the workers, development of self-management and for the application of the policy of economic stabilization on long-term foundations.

Positive processes have begun in the development and practical application of the system of income and income relations and in the implementation of the policy of economic stabilization.. Practice constantly confirms the efficiency of the self-management socioeconomic system. Where more headway was made in the application of the Law on Associated Labor and of other legislation pertaining to our system, better results are attained in the elaboration of income-based relations--in economic operations and in development--and the different economic interests are coordinated more efficiently.

Despite dynamic economic activity we are confronted with fairly complex economic problems. The weakening of the material basis of associated labor and the diminution of the accumulative and the reproduction capability of the economy constitutes a major socioeconomic problem. For a long time now there has been a disparity between the growth of income and all aspects of expenditure, the pressure to increase prices has intensified and commodity-monetary relations have been disrupted, while an unfavorable economic structure and a high degree of dependence of production on import, coupled with inadequate growth of exports, exacerbate the problems of our country's balance of payments. The developments on the international market, particularly the ratio between import and export prices, have a considerable bearing on the present economic situation in the country. The situation is becoming even more complex because of the enormous damage caused by the catastrophic earthquake in Montenegro and also because of the drought which will have a considerable impact on our agricultural yields. Equally, intensified efforts to implement the policy of the faster development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo are imminent. The implementation of the tasks of the development policy and a faster solution of current socioeconomic problems calls for more efficient economic operation, intensification of export orientation, economies, intensified mobility of all social factors in the consistent implementation of our economic system and in the implementation of our development policy, based on economic stabilization.

In the development of the system of income and income-based relations there is a great amount of verbalism and inconsistency and not enough practical struggle for consistent implementation for ideopolitical stands and agreed policy. This makes for exacerbation and reproduction of individual problems. Income earning on the basis of pooling labor and resources is particularly lagging behind. Not all laws pertaining to our system have been passed, and accompanying instruments and mechanisms to insure implementation have not been worked out sufficiently for those laws that have been passed. Workers in associated labor still do not have sufficient influence on the sorting out of relations within the ambit of the earning of income. Control over a substantial portion of income is taken away from the workers by overemphasizing the administrative regulation of the question of earning and allocating the income, and income is still to a considerable extent reallocated outside the influence of the workers, and individual parts of associated labor are being placed in a different material position. In such conditions the market criteria of economic operation do not manifest themselves adequately, and the link between the productivity of labor and income and between the growth of income and distribution, in keeping with the principle of distribution according to work done, is lost.

The economic power of organs of sociopolitical communities, of bank apparatus and other financial organizations, of foreign trade organizations and of the services of self-management interest communities in extended reproduction is still great.

Patterns of conduct in the sphere of consumption are not sufficiently linked with the efforts to increase income. This has major ideological, political and economic consequences for our overall further socioeconomic development.

In many organizations of associated labor and work communities intensive work is going on to find a solution for the distribution of net income and personal income funds in the function of consolidation of labor productivity and business efficiency. However, there are major ideopolitical problems in this area. First and foremost, there is inadequate application of the principle of the distribution of funds for personal income according to the results of work, which is particularly characteristic of many work communities. The socioeconomic status of the workers in the distribution of funds for personal income is implemented slowly. The link between the growth of personal income and the attained labor productivity is inadequate. For this reason personal income often is treated autonomously and independently of the actual contribution made by the workers to the acquired income. A major ideopolitical problem is the fact that the work of the workers in direct production is inadequately recognized and stimulated socially, and that creative effort and productive work are inadequately encouraged. As against this there is a widespread practice of acquiring funds for personal income without relevance to results of work. Erosion of differentials is slowly counteracted and this is a disincentive for the struggle to increase labor productivity and higher earnings.

In order to resolve these problems more quickly, on the basis of the stands of the 11th LYC Congress, ideopolitical activity must be stepped up and the responsibility and the attitude of the League of Communists and of all socialist subjective forces in the implementation of the tasks concerning the further development of socialist self-management relations in the earning, allocation and distribution of income and of funds for personal income must be intensified.

1. Communists in organizations of associated labor should increase activity aimed at the establishment of forms of acquiring jointly-realized income by participating in joint receipts and joint income on the basis of the pooling of labor and resources, working out in this the question of managing and using resources of past labor. In connection with this, it is essential to intensify the specific activity of all factors in associated labor in order--by means of self-management agreements--to carry out a division of labor between producers who are mutually dependent as regards income and production, as well as other activities, on a self-management basis and without any sort of monopoly. The success of this activity is directly dependent on the development and affirmation of the system of self-management planning in practice. The establishment in a self-management way of joint plans and development programs of organizations of associated labor which are mutually linked and dependent is of essential significance. Communists and League of Communists organizations whould call for the establishment of the concept of development to be based on the application of scientific achievements, which also assumes a more direct link between scientific institutions and organizations of associated labor in industry.

2. Social activity in the development of income-based relations by means of pooling labor and resources and raising the productivity of labor should at the same time be accompanied by a consideration of the economic position of branches, groupings and spheres of the economy. Communists in the competent organs in republics, provinces and in the federation, economic chambers and self-management organs and organizations of associated labor should be involved in spelling out the instruments and mechanisms of the economic system and suitable economic policy measures to insure that individual groupings and branches are in as equitable a socioeconomic position as possible on the unified Yugoslav market, that individual producers are not favored by the instruments of the system and place others in an unequal position.

These relations need to be coordinated on the occasion of adopting the medium-term plans and development programs of organizations of associated labor and sociopolitical communities for the 1981-1985 period.

The Central Committee considers that the early preparation and adoption of medium-term plans at all levels for the 1981-1986 period is of great significance for the development of income-based relations. Activity should be intensified by all planning elements in preparing the bases of the plans and in carrying out other tasks in connection with the adoption and mutual self-management coordination of the development plans.

The League of Communists, the trade union federation, self-managing organs and all other organized socialist subjective forces should fully commit themselves to have development plans and programs for the next medium-term period adopted on the basis of the consistent application of the new planning system, pooling of labor and resources on income-based relations and further development and consolidation of the workers' position in adopting plans and in the entire social reproduction.

Communists and League of Communists organizations should work more and intensify their responsibility for the establishment of such a division of labor and linking up by organizations of associated labor which would insure an organized and coordinated activity and the inclusion of our economy in the international division of labor; communists in chambers of economy and in other associations of associated labor have a significant role and responsibility in this.

The limited possibilities and difficulties which have arisen in the acquisition of income in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo impose the immediate obligation to consistently implement the basic orientations of the LCY concerning the economic development of this province.

3. In self-managing interest and sociopolitical communities and organizations of associated labor of the social activity and of the economy, communists should intensify their activity concerning the speedier elaboration and application in practice of the system of acquiring income on the basis of the free exchange of labor. The initial positive practice should be affirmed and continuous efforts should be made in order that between the basic organizations of associated labor in the production sphere and the basic organizations of associated labor in the social activity relations be established on the basis of which the questions of acquiring income and of developing social activities will be resolved and the greater influence of workers in the economy on the allocations of part of the income for these purposes will be insured.

One should advocate decisively that, in line with the rights and obligations established in the plans of basic and other organizations of associated labor on the basis of self-management, the resources designated for the satisfying of joint and general social needs be discussed and decided on at the same time in basic organizations of associated labor.

Social compacts, self-managing agreements and legislative regulations cannot expand the rights of the population beyond the possibilities provided by the economy's income, the goals and tasks of the socioeconomic development and the economic stabilization policy.

4. Members, organizations and leaderships of the League of Communists in sociopolitical and self-managing interest communities should, on the basis of the Constitution and the Law on Associated Labor, fight successfully for change in existing economic instruments and the establishment of such economic instruments which will affirm the constitutional position and the role of associated labor and which will thus contribute to the overcoming of the present overstressed influence of the organs of sociopolitical communities, services of self-managing interest communities and other noneconomic factors on the conditions of acquiring, distributing and allocating income and on the reduction of their role to the frameworks of legal powers.

5. Work on the adoption of remaining legislation pertaining to the system should be intensified and for this the SFRY Assembly, the federal councils and the Federal Executive Council bear particular responsibility.

In the activity concerned with the further elaboration of the system of expanded reproduction and the implementation of the economic stabilization policy it is necessary to intensify on time the finding of solutions pertaining to the system as well as other solutions, in order that the entire monetary sphere, in particular the primary money issue, might become part of the function of associated labor. In this connection, both solutions and possibilities should be found which would gradually overcome the deficit financing by the federation from the primary money issue.

Activity concerned with the preparation and adoption of accompanying regulations which will insure the implementation of the legislation pertaining to the system should be intensified in all sociopolitical communities.

The constitutional position of workers in associated labor as the exponents of management and decisionmaking in the sphere of economic relations with other countries should be realized in practice.

6. Communists in basic and other organizations of associated labor, in internal, basic and associated banks, in insurance institutes and other financial institutions should intensify the action for the transformation of socioeconomic relations, on the basis of self-management, in the monetary and credit sphere, thus creating conditions in which associated labor would dispose of monetary resources and direct them increasingly toward various forms of pooling of labor and resources and the acquisition of joint income on that basis. By continuing to affirm and develop internal banks, it is necessary to adopt relevant regulations which will insure the efficient functioning of these banks as well as their role in expanded reproduction.

7. The Central Committee believes that to strengthen the process of pooling labor and resources and of acquiring joint income represents one of the significant preconditions for the consistent implementation of a more efficient development and economic stabilization policy on lasting foundations. The stabilization of the economy and the development of self-managing income-based relations represent a uniform process which calls for uniform action. The struggle for the implementation of more stable economic trends and for a decrease in the balance of payments deficit must be linked with the further development of income-based relations and this implies the establishment of harmonious relations in the social reproduction. The League of Communists must advocate decisively the consistent implementation of the economic stabilization policy by realizing the attitudes and the tasks adopted by the 11th LCY Congress.

Further steps are also necessary in the direction of relieving the burden on the income of the economy and its indebtedness. Programs for this purpose should be compiled and implemented in all sociopolitical communities, banks and other financial organizations.

The present social action aimed at reducing investment consumption to the framework of the actual resources available should be continued, as should the action aimed at reducing the level of joint and general consumption to agreed-on frameworks.

8. The task of communists is to work even more toward greater labor productivity, increase in income and the accumulative ability of the economy. In all organizations of associated labor, self-managing interest and other communities and organizations the action aimed at the efficient use and saving of social resources, at the activation of internal reserves, at the promotion of the work process, at the introduction of modern technical methods and technology, at the stimulation of creative work and rationalization and at a more efficient use of existing production capacities and of working and professional knowledge and abilities should be intensified. Communists and working people in organizations of associated labor which work with losses or on the border of profitability have particular tasks in this respect.

9. In organizations of associated labor, work communities in economic and other social activities as well as in work communities of the organs of sociopolitical communities and sociopolitical organizations, the most decisive efforts should be made, parallel with the involvement of other social factors, to further elaborate, promote and apply in practice the principle of distribution according to the results of work for all types of work and tasks. Communists should work for the amendment of all self-managing agreements and rules of procedure or individual solutions which do not insure this principle. Self-managing agreements and rules of procedure must insure:

A. That the volume of funds for personal income and for joint expenditure of the workers be commensurate with their contribution to the earning of income through their current work, management and use of social resources, and that it should depend on the productivity of their labor and of the labor put in by the workers in other organizations with which they pooled their labor and resources and on the overall social labor productivity;

B. That the work should be organized and stepped up which will insure that the workers in work and composite organizations of associated labor and workers operating along other income links should, on self-management lines, determine concrete foundations and criteria for the establishment of the part of income which is the result of work in exceptionally favorable natural, market or other conditions, and for its channelling, first and foremost, into the consolidation of their material basis; in this matter, as in regulating the use of this part of income, important tasks devolve on the organs of sociopolitical communities and chambers of economy and on scientific institutions and organizations;

C. That foundations and criteria be established to value work according to its quantity and quality, to conditions of work and according to work economies, so as to do away with the practice whereby paper qualifications, hierarchy of the post of work and the like are the basis of earning one's income, (?and to do away with) various subjectivist manifestations in this matter;

D. That production work, particularly work in difficult working conditions, should be valued more and appreciated materially, socially and morally; that notions and practice making this impossible should be vigorously suppressed; that public information media should make a full contribution to greater affirmation of production work;

E. That on the basis of established business and tasks, work in work communities in organizations of associated labor and social activities should be measured concretely for every worker, that is to say, that it should be valued according to results of work and in accordance with his contribution to the earning of income;

F.--That personal income and other personal earnings in work communities in all nonproduction activities should be linked more consistently and coordinated with earnings in material production;

G.--That all-round efforts be made that development of one's own scientific, technical and technological achievements be stimulated; and that the principle and practice should be carried out so that every worker should as a rule get a reward for rationalization, innovation, patent or some other form of creative achievement, verified in the process of work and production, which contributed to higher income;

H.--That every basic organization of associated labor and work community should make further efforts to establish and realize in practice the payment of rewards as part of workers' personal income so as to strengthen their material and social position, on the basis of their efficient management and use of the resources of past labor;

I.--That the manifestations whereby, under pretext of solidarity, various shortcomings are covered up, distribution according to work done is denied , and motivation to increase labor productivity is lost, be overcome.

10. Every organization of associated labor and self-management community must devise and promote the system of informing the workers so as to equip them even better to discharge the function of self-manager and, on the basis of complete and objective information, to train them to make decisions on the distribution of income, net income and personal income within the framework of the overall business policy. This must be carried out in particular when periodic accounts and final accounts, adoption of annual and medium-term plans and programs of development, and the adoption of all decisions on the channeling and use of income and of extended reproduction funds are involved.

11. The League of Communists must decisively involve itself in the consistent implementation of the principle that the working people in associated labor, directly or via their delegates and delegations, should actually decide about all questions of earning, allocating and distributing the income and personal income funds. The communists must fight to insure that the manifestations of usurpation of self-management rights of the workers by individual noninvolved organs, collegial bodies and the like be overcome. The League of Communists must advocate the idea that by making their personal views known the workers make decisions about periodic and final distribution of the acquired income.

12. Organizations and organs of the LC in organizations of associated labor, in self-management interest and sociopolitical communities, in all environments, must develop a critical and self-critically more responsible attitude toward their own conduct in the implementation of the Law on Associated Labor and other laws pertaining to our system and of agreed ideopolitical orientations. Responsibility in carrying out commitments arising from social accords and self-management agreements in the field of earning, allocating and distributing the income must be strengthened. This applies particularly to changing the relations in the distribution to the advantage of the economy. Social and political responsibility must be strengthened especially by developing an efficient functioning of all institutions of the political system in which the functions and the tasks of individual subjects will be consistently implemented.

13. A further development and promotion of the system of earning and distributing the income, on the basis of the Law on Associated Labor and of the stands of the 11th LCY Congress, is directly dependent on the ability of the communists, of the organizations of the League of Communists and of the Federation of Trade Unions to constantly lead the way in this matter by discerning the problems and the processes and by constantly providing the initiatives for the solution of the vital problems of the workers and by promoting the operations and the work of the basic and other organizations of associated labor, particularly by involving themselves in the promotion and development of the self-management substance of the basic organizations of associated labor.

In this context it is indispensable to raise to a higher level the forms of ideopolitical training of the communists and of members of the Federation of Trade Unions. Creative elaboration and practical application of the constitution, of the Law on Associated Labor and of ideopolitical orientations of the 11th congress must have an important place in this matter.

By developing and promoting the system of earning and distributing the income the communists must fully involve themselves and take over the responsibility in the Federation of Trade Unions, in the Socialist Alliance, in chambers of economy, in assemblies of sociopolitical communities, in executive councils and in other organs and organizations in this area because these are the questions of the widest social interest and in this way alone can an efficient implementation of the tasks in this plane be insured.

14. The Central Committee enjoins communists and League of Communists organizations and leaderships to adopt concrete programs of ideopolitical activity in the implementation of these conclusions. In them they will establish their commitments and tasks in the further development of self-management socioeconomic relations in the sphere of earning, allocating and distributing the income and the funds for personal income. Municipal and city committees and conferences of the League of Communists must become involved in a most direct way in the development of adequate forms and methods of activity in basic organizations of the League of Communists and also in providing assistance in the quest for specific solutions and in overcoming the problems and the shortcomings in this area.

15. The LCY Central Committee Presidium will work out its program of direct activity in the implementation and in the monitoring of the application of these conclusions.

VETERANS DAY RALLY HELD AT TJENTISTE 4 JULY

Zagreb Radio Report

LD042230 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 4 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpt] Todo Kurtovic, president of the SAWP Federal Conference, spoke at a people's rally in Tjentiste today as representative of the president of the republic, Tito, on the occasion of today's holiday [Veterans Day] and the 36th anniversary of the Battle of the Neretva. Sarajevo Radio correspondent Jusuf Kadric reports on this celebration:

[Kadric] The valley of heroes came alive again today. This is the valley in which 6,500 are known to have died and many more who are not known, the valley of one of the bloodiest and most decisive battles of the National Liberation War, during which, in a superhuman struggle, partisan detachments, exhausted by hunger, disease and long marches, triumphed over an enemy six times more numerous and better armed. The Sutjeska lives on in the hearts not only of the several thousand people, largely young, who are present here, but also in the hearts of every inhabitant of this country. This was proved again today. Not even the weather, cloudy and rainy for days now, has prevented people from all the parts of our republic and from the surrounding area from coming here once more to pay homage to those who in those tempestuous days were building the road along which we are marching today.

In his speech at the big people's rally, Todo Kurtovic, president of the SAWP Federal Conference, speaking as President Tito's representative, first recalled those unforgettable days in evocative terms, saying that the Sutjeska is the symbol of our greatness and heroism and also of the hardships through which we had to display spiritual greatness and a special type of courage to endure the many trials which it was almost impossible to endure.

The Sutjeska is a symbol of the hard road that had to be covered to reach the present.

Kurtovic Speech

AU121525 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Jul 79 p 4 AU

[E. Demirovic report on speech by Todor Kurtovic, president of the SAWP Federal Conference, at a rally at Tjentiste on 4 July]

[Excerpts] Advantages of Socialism

Socialism under our conditions shows all its advantages even when it is a question of the standard and the general conditions of living and when it is a question of freedoms and conditions for creativity. There is no socialism without freedom and creativity of the working people. I say this despite the fact that there have been some laggings and negative movements and there will be more. We are not yet, and we cannot yet be, a society full of harmonious developments in which there are no bad occurrences and the like. Our society must continue to have both great difficulties and contradictions. The struggle for something new, self-managing and socialist, still goes on and will go on, but there are also more and more results. Our people are aware of the prospects and they know what we expect on our road. This is no distant future, it is gradually being realized and it influences our unity and clear view ahead. We shall be more and more satisfied the more clearly we realize this. Therefore we have nothing else to do but to struggle for what is new in a creative way, with our hearts and our minds.

The fighters who took this path always knew under the leadership of their party how to determine their right road, to be constantly useful to their country, each in his own community, in his job and elsewhere, to be constantly in action, to undertake everything possible so that our peoples may have it better every day, so that life may be better and better; they always created something new and defended the bastion of our achievements. They have always been like this and they have remained so; we may assert that they will be like this in the future, too. So few people from the ranks of the fighters have dropped out that we may practically ignore them. True, some have not only turned their backs on our revolution and the interests of our peoples and nationalities but have also used every opporunity to attack our self-managing socialist development, the brotherhood and equality of our peoples and nationalities, and to falsify our policy in the interest of anticommunist propaganda and psychological pressure on our country.

Both One's Own Interest and the Common Interest

We need action in order to realize conclusions rather than action to adopt conclusions about conclusions. We do not need formalistic approaches, generalities uttered in forums and verbalistic utterances about abstract questions. This, then, is a matter that concerns all of us; that is what we have and should have in mind.

Nationalism Can Now Be Recognized More Clearly

For decades our peoples have been living as brothers and with equal rights. This is the greatest guarantee of our development and we are developing this guarantee daily.

Under such conditions, in contrast to the period about 10 years ago, one can now recognize more clearly everything that is nationalistic, for we have developed a system, a method and rights corresponding to our present time. [paragraph continues]

We know well and we can easily see that everything that brings strife among our peoples and nationalities and that by itself causes unfavorable comment is nationalistic in effect. Nationalism means an egoistic withdrawal into groups and factions and an imposition of one's own interests and an undermining of internal unity.

Various dogmatic and conservative views are a great obstacle to development.

Everything that stresses the primacy of some and underestimates others, in whatever form it may appear, is chauvinism and nationalism, and particularly everything that exerts psychological pressure and deludes our people or has a destructive influence on our public opinion. Everything that hinders a constructive linking and drawing together of our peoples and nationalities is also nationalism. We cannot call it anything but an undermining of their unhindered development. The aim of the nationalists, as you know, has a class nature.

In the World--As We Are

We have always asked that the world take us as we are, for we cannot be otherwise. Precisely as such we cooperate successfully and have built lasting relations with all the countries and forces that want to cooperate on the basis of equality and mutual respect.

Our principles, the principles of our foreign policy, are known and recognized in the world. We know how to respect the interest of other peoples, to understand them and to approach them contructively; respecting our interests, we never forget to understand others and to respect their interest. That is the way we approach others and cooperate with them; we accept them as they are. Such cooperation truly tends to equality and it is the only kind that has a future. The policy of nonalinement is in fact based on the principles that insure such cooperation. As far as we are concerned, this is particularly manifested in our activities in the nonalined movement and in our cooperation with our neighbors. Our country has been very active in this sense lately; we struggle against any form of interference in the internal affairs of others, of domination or pressure, imperialist and all other. It is in our interests, too, to have equality, peace and rapid economic development in the world.

We shall continue to advocate such a policy and shall very broadly develop our actions in the future, too. Anything that undermines nonalinement under various disguises, whether it tends to divide the several nonalined countries on some basis or another, or advocates, without regard for principle, that they link themselves with certain countries or groups of countries, cannot serve peace and equality in the world. Therefore one has had to make a resolute stand against it.

We believe that nonalinement can successfully prevent wars, but--this is a position we have adopted from the very beginning--one must not recognize any spheres of interest, one must not allow any horse trading, and no nation must be used as small change for settling accounts.

Every nation must be the master in its own house in freedom, whether big or small.

We are firmly convinced that the policy and practice of nonalinement will triumph in the future, too. This will be a further confirmation of our country and a true tribute to the greatest fighter for peace of our epoch, Comrade Tito, Todo Kurtovic said in conclusion.

BELGRADE RADIO REPORTS INTENSIFIED SEARCH FOR OIL IN VOJVODINA

AU162108 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 16 Jul 79 AU

[Nikola Bulatovic report]

[Summary] Recently the Novi Sad NAFTAGAS enterprise has intensified its search for and development of new petroleum deposits in Vojvodina. It has now commissioned for regular production the new Palik and Troka oilfields and the new natural gas wells at Banatski Dvor and Srpska Crnja. At present 62 new wells with a total depth of 110 kilometers are under construction at the sites of new oil deposits in other parts of Vojvodina and oil prospecting operations are in progress at yet another five locations in the province.

The NAFTAGAS enterprise has prepared a long-term investment program for development of new oilfields during the period to 2000. Thus the present number of 132 oil deposits in 52 oilfields will be increased as early as by the end of 1979. Using new equipment, NAFTAGAS will also reopen for exploitation several previously abandoned oilfields because only about 25 percent of the total oil deposits in those fields had been extracted in the past.

In addition to petroleum and natural gas deposits, NAFTAGAS has also discovered significant deposits of carbon monoxide, needed by the chemical industry, and thermal waters which can be used to replace other energy sources. It is becoming more and more probable that in the future Vojvodina will be able to supply up to 50 percent of crude oil needed by the Belgrade, Novi Sad and Pancevo oil refineries.

BRIEFS

ORDERS FOR SOVIET SPECIALISTS--On 13 July at the Yugoslav Embassy in Moscow Marko Orlandic, SFRY ambassador to the USSR, presented the Order of the Yugoslav Flag with gold wreath to Lev Bobkov, the Order of Labor with gold wreath to Semen Samushenko, Sergey Starodubrovskiy and Nikolay Shmargunenko and the Order of Labor with silver wreath to Valentin Kondrashov, Aleksey Marichev and Vasiliy Rineyev in recognition of their services in the construction of the Birac Alumina Plant in Zvornik and "their contribution to the development of friendly relations and comprehensive cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union." Presenting these orders awarded by SFRY President Josip Broz Tito, Ambassador Orlandic "expressed the conviction that the Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation would further continue to successfully develop on the foundations determined by joint documents" and in this connection stressed "the extraordinary importance of meetings" between Presidents Josip Broz Tito and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. [Belgrade TANJUG in Russian 1220 GMT 14 Jul 79 AU]

ELECTRONICS PROTOCOL WITH USSR--Nis, 13 July 1979 (TANJUG)--The electronic industry (EI) of Nis, Republic of Serbia, eastern Yugoslavia, has signed a five-year protocol with the Soviet firm "Mashinpriborintorg" for business cooperation and coproduction of X-ray machines and devices. This agreement provides for coproduction and bilateral deliveries of elements and sections for X-ray machines. EI expects to export seven million dollars in goods of its make to the Soviet Union. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1820 GMT 13 Jul 79 LD]

ROMANIAN AID TO MONTENEGRO--Belgrade, July 13 (TANJUG)--The Romanian Government has expressed the readiness to build and fully equip a polyclinic with an infirmary in the earthquake-stricken area of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Montenegro in a locality to be chosen by the Yugoslav side. The medical center will be equipped to serve the needs of up to 22,000 people. The Romanian Government is also ready to send a team of experts to Montenegro for three to four months to work on defining seismic conditions for future construction. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1604 GMT 13 Jul 79 LD]